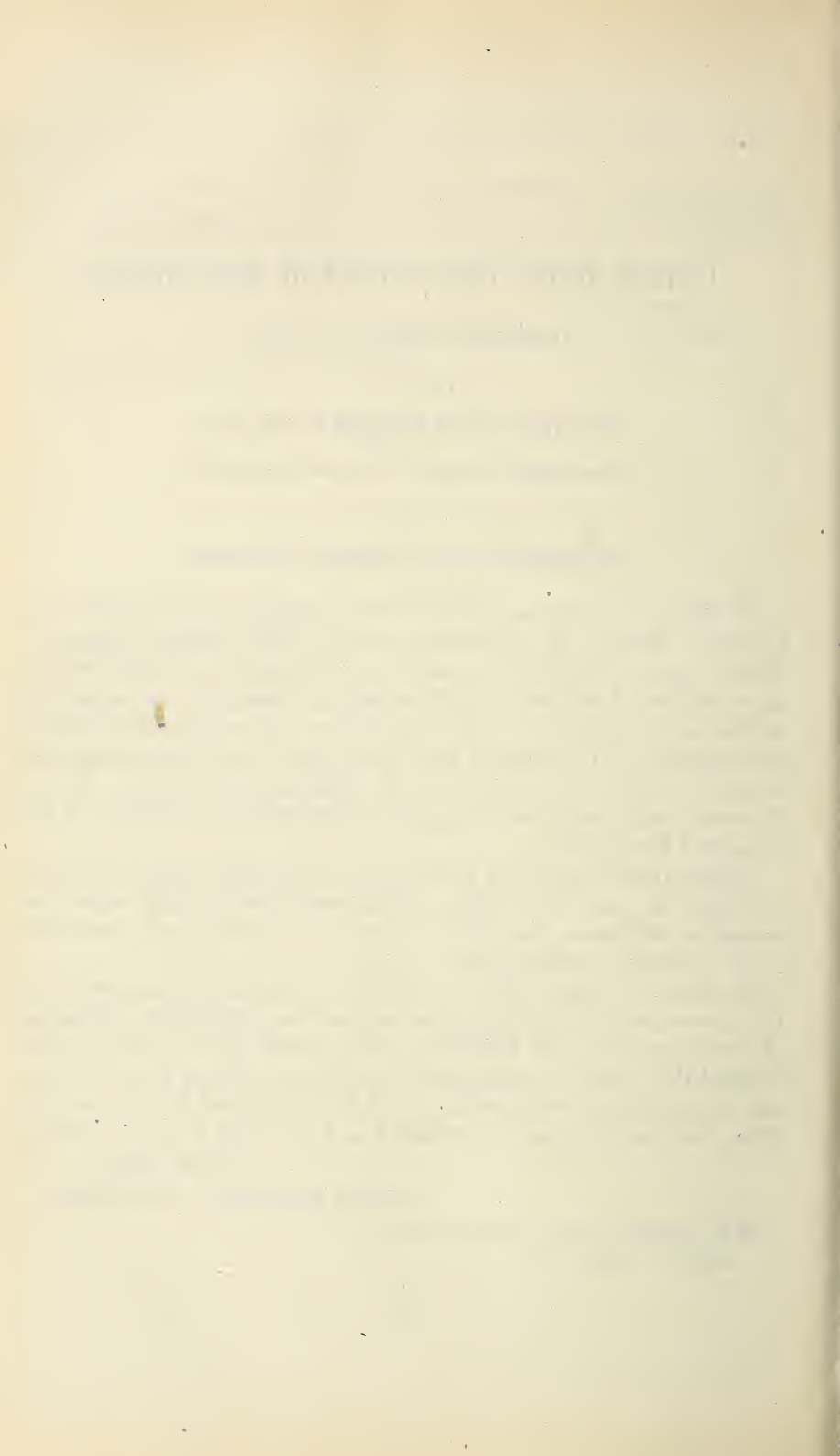


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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1616.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On March 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court for said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 750 bushels, more or less, of oysters in shell, remaining unsold and in possession of Arthur H. Wells, upon the sloop *John Branford*, Eleventh Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, date of shipment not shown, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, for which reason it was absolutely unfit for human consumption.

On March 7, 1912, Arthur H. Wells, claimant, having filed his plea and answer consenting to a decree, and having paid the costs of the proceedings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that, upon the execution and delivery of bond by said claimant, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$100, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1912.*

51101°—No. 1616—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1617.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED SUGAR VINEGAR.

On March 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 63 barrels purporting and representing to contain sugar vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Wilson Grocery Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 1, 1911, by the Avis Cider & Vinegar Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Wilson Grocery Co., Distributors, pure sugar Progress Brand vinegar, Peoria."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in part of distilled vinegar which had been packed in the barrels in imitation of sugar vinegar, so that distilled vinegar had been substituted wholly or in part for sugar vinegar, and so that the product was so packed and mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the barrels containing the product had attached and affixed thereto a brand, label, and device which bore a statement regarding such article and the ingredients or substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that each of said brands, labels, and devices purported and declared that the product was sugar vinegar, when, in truth and in fact, it consisted in whole or in part of distilled vinegar made in

imitation of sugar vinegar; and in that it was in imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of sugar vinegar, when, in truth and in fact, it was not sugar vinegar, but an imitation thereof.

On April 3, 1912, the Wilson Grocery Co., Peoria, Ill., claimant, filed its plea and answer denying the allegation in the libel that the product did not contain sugar vinegar but contained a product consisting wholly or in part of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and that the branding of the product was false and misleading or unlawful, but admitted for the purposes of the case and for no other purpose, that portion of the libel alleging that the product was misbranded. On the same date a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product adulterated and misbranded. It was ordered that, upon execution of bond by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$500, the 64 barrels of the product that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1912.*

1617



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1618.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On July 25, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 90 barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Holbrook Marshall Grocery Co., a corporation, Nashua, N. H., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Hampshire, date of shipment not shown, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Cider Vinegar, Extra Old Farm Orchard Brand."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was sold as pure cider vinegar, whereas it was in fact composed of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar together with a foreign substance high in reducing sugars mixed in imitation of vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the contents of the barrels containing the product were not correctly stated on the outside thereof, to wit, the labels or markings of said barrels bore a statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein which was false and misleading in that said label or marking represented the product to be cider vinegar, when, in truth and in fact, it consisted in whole or in part of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and a product high in reducing sugars and foreign mineral matter, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar.

On August 28, 1911, Place Bros., claimants, Oswego, N. Y., filed their answer to the libel denying that the product was adulterated

or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, and further denying each and every allegation in said libel. On March 26, 1912, said claimants having withdrawn their answer and consented to a decree, the court found the product to have been misbranded and judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. It was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs by said claimants and the execution and delivery of bond by them in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$500, the 83 barrels of the product that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimants.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1912.*

1618



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1619.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about November 4, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 crates of tomato pulp remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in possession of Charles Raab (Inc.), New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 13, 1911, by Charles Raab, Hurlock, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was branded and marked: "Charles Raab, Inc., 237 West 60th Street, New York City."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance. After seizure of the product ten additional cans of pulp were taken and examined. The results of this examination, while it showed that some of the cans contained such an amount of molds, yeasts and spores, and bacteria as to render the product filthy and decomposed, yet the majority of the cans examined and the average content of all showed the same to be below the limit in these particulars which the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department has followed in the examination of this class of goods.

On April 12, 1912, the parties having stipulated that, upon payment of the fees of the United States marshal, this proceeding should be discontinued and the merchandise seized released to Charles Raab (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, it was ordered and decreed that the action be discontinued and that the goods be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1912.*

51101°—No. 1619—12

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT No. 1620.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On August 28, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 cases each containing 12 bottles of cherries remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in possession of the Empire Transfer Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each of the cases was labeled: "This side up, with care. Artificially colored. Preserved with less than 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Morrin-Powers Merc. Co., Kansas City. No. 120220. Frisco. Kansas City 7-19 Maraschino Cherries (Picture of Cherries)." Each of the bottles in the cases was labeled: "Ideal Brand Maraschino Cherries Ideal Brand (picture of fruit) Artificially Colored. Contains 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. Packed by The Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, O., U. S. A."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the brands or labels on the product were false and misleading in that, while they stated and represented that the cases or boxes and bottles contained maraschino cherries, thereby stating and intending to state that they contained maraschino cherries as known to the trade and commerce in the United States, which are cherries put up in a maraschino liquor or syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product contained in said cases or boxes and bottles were not put up

in maraschino liquor or syrup, but in an imitation of such maraschino liquor or syrup, flavored with benzaldehyde or bitter almond product.

On September 25, 1911, the Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, claimant, entered its appearance and the case was continued to October 12, 1911, on which latter date it was given until November 7, 1911, in which to plead. On the latter date said claimant filed its demurrer and bill of exceptions to the sufficiency of the libel. On March 30, 1912, the court found that the product was adulterated and misbranded and judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. It was further ordered that, upon presentation of bond by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$250, and the payment by it of all costs, the 12 cases of cherries that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1912.*

1620

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1621.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF FISH.

On March 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 300 boxes of fish remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Thomas Stokes & Sons, New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 27, 1912, by T. M. Nicholson, Bucksport, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Choice Cromarty Smoked Bloaters 50 Full Count Choice Cromarty Smoked Bloaters."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that each box containing the product bore a statement, design, and device regarding said product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, to wit, each box bore the label set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, each package did not contain smoked bloaters, but did contain sea herring. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the product was falsely branded as to the State, Territory, and country in which it was manufactured and produced, to wit, each box bore on two sides the labels aforesaid, whereas, in truth and in fact, said fish were not manufactured and produced in, and had no connection whatever with, the town of Cromarty.

On March 29, 1912, T. M. Nicholson, claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs by said claimant and the execution and delivery by him of bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$500, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1912.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1622.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF APPLE AND CURRANT JELLY AND APPLE AND LOGANBERRY JELLY.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of California the grand jurors for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment on June 7, 1911, against E. W. Oest Co., a corporation, San Francisco, Cal., charging the sale by it, on October 26, 1909, under a written guarantee to Sussman Wormser & Co., a corporation, San Francisco, Cal., of a quantity of so-called apple and currant and apple and loganberry jelly which was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, and the shipment by said Sussman Wormser & Co., on or about August 22, 1910, in the original unbroken packages of consignments of said products from the State of California into the State of Arizona.

The so-called apple and currant jelly was labeled: "Oest's California Fruits. Pure Fruit Jelly. Apple and Currant Made of Pure Cane Sugar, Apple and Currant Juice. San Francisco, Cal." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: No iodine reaction. Dead yeast cells 40,000,000 per cc. Recrystallized sugar present. Centrifugalized sediment shows yeast, some mold, fruit pulp cells, and vegetable fibre. No trace of characteristic currant tissue. Not fit for consumption. The so-called apple and loganberry jelly was labeled: "Oest's California Fruits. Pure Fruit Jelly. Apple and Loganberry. Made of Pure Cane Sugar, Apple and Loganberry Juice. San Francisco, Cal." Analysis of a sample of this product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: No iodine reaction. Dead yeast cells 30,000,000 per cc. Very

few bacteria. Some mold. Centrifugalized sediment shows yeast, vegetable fiber, and fruit pulp cells present. No loganberry trichomes present. Not fit for consumption.

Adulteration of these products was alleged in the indictment for the reason that they consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance and as such were unfit for human consumption. Misbranding was alleged in the indictment for the reason that the labels on each of the jars of so-called pure fruit jelly were false and misleading in that they gave and would give to the purchasers of said products the impression that they were pure fruit jellies and made from the juice of apples and currants, or from the juice of apples and loganberries; whereas, in truth and in fact, the products contained little or no currant, apple, loganberry, or other fruit juice, and were imitations of pure fruit jellies.

On December 12, 1911, the defendant company filed a demurrer to the indictment, which was overruled on February 3, 1912, and thereupon a plea of not guilty was entered. On April 5, 1912, the case was tried before a jury and the defendant was found guilty as charged in the indictment, and on April 6, 1912, the court imposed a fine of \$200.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1623.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On March 30, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel containing 30 gallons, more or less, purporting and represented to be vanilla extract, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and within the premises of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co., of Texas, at its freight office in Houston, Tex., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about March 11, 1910, by the Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Prime vanilla extract—made from the extractive matter of prime vanilla beans and sweetened with sugar—Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, U. S. A.—guaranteed under the food and drug act June 30, 1906 No. 3349".

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was invoiced to the consignee as genuine vanilla extract and that its color was such as to give it the appearance of genuine vanilla extract, but in truth and in fact it was not genuine vanilla extract, but a product which had been colored and mixed by the addition of artificial coloring matter and cheaper substance in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed and with the purpose of imitating genuine vanilla extract. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the barrel containing the product was described in the invoice

substantially as vanilla extract, whereas it contained a very small per cent of genuine vanilla extract. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the product was sold under such conditions and representations as led the consignee to believe that it was genuine vanilla extract. The said representations and descriptions of the same were misleading and false and calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser as to the true character and quality of the product and was a deceit and misbranding within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the product could not truthfully be called and described as genuine vanilla extract, and was not genuine vanilla extract, but merely an imitation and contained merely a neutral spirit colored and flavored by the addition of artificial matter, to wit, a solution of vanilla, substituted in whole or in part for vanilla extract.

On March 21, 1912, the Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having been granted permission to withdraw all answers filed by it and to retire from the cause, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1624.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On February 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Gaetano Marchesini, doing business under the firm name and style of Marchesini Bros., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 13, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a consignment of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Italian Produce Superfine Olive Oil F. Bertolli Lucca, Tuscany, Italy."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity 15.6° C./15.6° C., 0.9181; index of refraction at 15.6° C., 1.4713; iodine number, 87.8; free fatty acids as oleic, 1.21 per cent; Halphen test for cottonseed oil, strongly positive; peanut oil test, negative; sesame oil test, negative; flavor, fair. Adulteration of the product was charged in the information for the reason that a certain substance other than olive oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with said product so as to lower, reduce, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for olive oil. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label regarding the product and the substances and ingredients contained therein was false and misleading, and said product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the label would indicate that the product was olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not olive oil but a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil.

On April 12, 1912, the case coming on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and the defendant was sentenced to pay \$300 fine and to ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1912.*

51198°—No. 1624—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1625.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On April 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against J. M. McLaughlin, doing business under the name of North East Preserving Works, North East, Pa., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 7, 1910, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio of a consignment of three barrels containing tomato pulp which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed therein the presence of 4,200,000 organisms per cubic centimeter. Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substances.

On April 4, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

W. M. HAYS.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1912.*

51198°—No. 1625—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1626.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Pickle & Canning Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 30, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, of a consignment of tomato catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Premium Brand Tomato Catsup 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda Dodson Braun Branch National Pickle & Canning Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 130 per one-sixtieth cmm; bacteria, 130,000,000 per cc; mold filaments in 73 per cent of the fields. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in large part and to an injurious extent of filthy and putrid animal and vegetable substances.

On March 21, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1627.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On September 28, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 60 barrels of so-called pure cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.), Mitchell, S. Dak., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about August 23, 1911, by the Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.), Sioux City, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of South Dakota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "D & L Brand Pure Cider Vinegar 4½ acetic 49 gals. Mf'd. for Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co., Mitchell, S. D. —49—4½ acetic."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of a diluted solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar and foreign material high in reducing sugars and mineral matter, which had been mixed and prepared in imitation of cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that none of the barrels contained pure cider vinegar as they purported to contain but contained an imitation vinegar, consisting of a mixture prepared in imitation of cider vinegar.

On April 12, 1912, the Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.) and the Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.), claimants, having entered their appearance and having filed pleas consenting to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs by said claimants and the execution of bond by the Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.), in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$200, the thirteen barrels of the product that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimants or either of them.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1628.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

On January 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Emil Nathan and E. D. Ullman, doing business under the firm name of the American Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 3, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois of a consignment of blackberry cordial which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Blackberry" "Ullman's Cocktail American Supply Co. St. Louis, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids (grams per 100 cc), 28.86; nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc), 6.84; reducing sugars after inversion (grams per 100 cc), 22.02; polarization direct at 28° C., 18 (normal weight); polarization invert at 28° C., 18; polarization invert at 87° C., 18; sucrose (Clerget), none; glucose (factor 1.63), 11.05 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 9.65; methyl alcohol, none; color largely coal tar; reactions of amaranth. Tests by ammonia and lead subacetate show absence of blackberry fruit. Flavor very slightly bitter; spiced; sickeningly sweet. Benzoates present. Saccharin present. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the labels on the product contained certain statements, designs, and devices regarding said product, and the substances and ingredients contained therein, which were false and misleading, to wit, "Blackberry" and "Ullman's Cocktail," and said product was further misbranded in that it was labeled so as to

deceive and mislead the purchaser, for the reason that it contained no blackberry and such use of said word "Blackberry" was false and misleading as applied to the product, and it was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that it contained blackberry, whereas, in truth and in fact, no blackberry was present therein.

On March 21, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1912.*

1628

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1629.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED SUGAR FEED.

On February 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frederick W. Goeke and William C. Dickinson, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of F. W. Goeke & Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 12, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of New York of a consignment of so-called "Sugar Feed" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs. U. S. Sugar Feed United States Sugar Feed Co. Milwaukee, Wis. Protein—15 to 16% Fat—3% Fibre—12% Composed of Cotton Seed Meal, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Malt Sprouts, Screenings, Alfalfa Meal and Molasses."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it contained cottonseed meal, wheat product, corn, oats, malt sprouts, screenings, alfalfa, and cocoa shells (present in small quantity; probably not over 5 per cent, but impossible to estimate closely). Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, cocoa shells, had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, design, and device upon the package and label relating to said product and the ingredients and substances contained therein were false and misleading and would mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof for the reason that the label purported to tell all of the constituents and ingredients of said product when, in truth and in fact, it did not mention the presence of cocoa shells which were present in said product.

On March 21, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of guilty and the court fined them \$5 on the charge of adulteration and \$5 on the charge of misbranding, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1630.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On November 22, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of six cases, each containing two cans of frozen eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Harrison Street Cold Storage Co., 7 Harrison Street, New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about October 31, 1911, by Derr & Lowenthal, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "66239 1-11".

Adulteration was charged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance, and further that the product consisted in part of spot eggs.

On March 14, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1912.*

52091°—No. 1630—12



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY JAMES M. SMITH

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the New World, seeking a new life and a new land. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were different from them. They learned from the Indians and adapted to the new environment. They grew from a small group of settlers into a nation of free men and women. They fought for their rights and their freedom. They built a government that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. They became a world power and a leader in the world. Their story is a story of courage and determination. It is a story of a people who have made a great contribution to the world.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1631.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF PAPRIKA.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, begun and held in the city of New York on the first Tuesday of January, 1912, the United States Attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in said District Court an information against David Rosenzweig, doing business under the firm name and style of Spira & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 2, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Illinois of a consignment of paprika which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "1 Doz. Tin Cans Royal Paprika. Absolutely the best. Guaranteed Pure. Guaranteed by Spira & Co., under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Guarantee No. 25298." "Royal - Rosen - Paprika Chemisch reines Pflanzen-product anerkannt als eines der feinsten Gewurze nach priv. Verfahren erzeugt aus den gewahltesten Schoten. Guaranteed by Spira & Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 25296."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the same to contain foreign oil as shown by the following analysis: Total ash, 8.14 per cent; ash insoluble in 10 per cent HCl, 0.75 per cent; ether extract, 16.95 per cent; iodine number of ether extract, 116. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, ash, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and it was further adulterated in that a substance, to wit, ash, had been substituted in part for the product, and further adulterated in that a certain substance, to wit, oil, had been substituted in part for the product.

On April 5, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court suspended sentence.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1912.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1632.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On or about December 28, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 175 cases of so-called tomato pulp, each case containing 4 dozen cans or retail units, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Holmes & Barnes (Ltd.), a corporation, Baton Rouge, La., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about November 27, 1911, by Roberts Bros., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each case was labeled: "H. & B. Baton Rouge, La. Big P. Brand Tomato Pulp made from Tomatoes and Tomato Trimmings, packed by Roberts Bros. Main Office, Baltimore, Md.", and each can was labeled: "Big P. Brand Tomato Pulp (picture of red ripe tomato), made from tomatoes and tomato trimmings, packed by Roberts Bros. Main Office, Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of filthy or decomposed vegetable substance.

On April 8, 1912, claimants having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1912.*

Issued September 10, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1633.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PUREE.

On December 27, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 cases, more or less, tomato purée, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, in the possession of the Colter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio (date of shipment not shown), and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Climax Brand Tomato Purée. Packed by S. H. Levins Sons, Leipsic, Kent Co., Delaware."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 25, 1912, Isidor Levin, Philadelphia, Pa., trading and doing business under the name of S. H. Levin's Sons, entered his appearance as claimant of the product. On March 19, 1912, upon motion of the United States Attorney, who had been advised that claimant did not intend to file answer or demurrer to the libel or to oppose the taking of judgment, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the 148 cases of the product that had been seized should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that said claimant should pay all costs of the proceeding, amounting to \$50.33.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1634.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CANDY.

On February 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 43 barrels and 14 cases of candy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Missouri Candy Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about February 3, 1912, by the Dennis Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each case was labeled: "Missouri Candy Company—612-618 North 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. Non-Edible." The cartons or packages in the cases bore various labels, among others being the following, to wit: "Sterling Chocolates—Sterling Chocolate Co., Cincinnati." "Nichols, Decatur, Ills. Frozen Chocolates." "McWilliams, Athens, Ala. Athens Special Chocolates." "Piqua Calomiris—Bowling Green, O. Frozen Chocolates." "Radcliffs—Hamilton, O. U. S. Delicious Chocolates." "Miller-Strongs—Niagara Falls—Special Chocolates." "Leases—Cincinnati—Hand rolled Chocolates—The Lease-Massarella Co." "Lynn & Summerfield's—Walnut Ridge, Ark. Frozen Chocolates—Sweeter than Kisses."

Adulteration was charged in the libel for the reason that the product was sold and intended for use as food and contained dirt and dead bugs and in part was covered with yellow mold, and the chocolate appeared to have been and was musty and rancid and the product was dirty, worm-eaten, mouse-eaten, and generally filthy, and by reason thereof was deleterious and detrimental to health.

On April 5, 1912, no claimant for the property having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1912.*

52091°—No. 1634—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1635.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF RICE.

On February 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 22 sacks, more or less, of rice, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Interior Grocery Co., a corporation, Walla Walla, Wash., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington (date not shown), and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Fancy Southern Japan Rice, Lot No. 76, Allen & Lewis, Portland, Oregon. Rice Coated with Glucose and Talc. Remove by washing before using. 26 A. Interior Gro. Co., Walla Walla, Wn."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was not of foreign growth and importation and was not a fancy southern Japan rice as indicated by the label, but was a domestic rice of only fair quality and the labeling on the product was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and so as to offer the contents of said sacks for sale under the name of another article, and further that the labels were designed to and did create the impression that the product was grown and produced by Allen & Lewis, of Portland, Oreg., which was false and misleading, said rice having been received by Allen & Lewis in unlabeled containers and having been by them labeled as aforesaid.

On April 1, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs by the Interior Grocery Co., Walla Walla, Wash., claimant, and the execution of bond by it in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$300, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1636.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On March 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel against 500 cans of frozen eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of a person or persons unknown, alleging that the article had been shipped by Albert & Gerber, New York, N. Y. (date not shown), and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 11, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1912.*

52092°—No. 1636—12



United States Department of Agriculture,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1637.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF DRIED EGGS.

On March 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of three barrels, each containing 185 pounds, more or less, of dried eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the French Kreml Co., Bush Docks, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about February 17, 1912, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "C. F. Lamont, Brooklyn, N. Y. 185."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was in whole or in part filthy, putrid, and decomposed.

On April 12, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1912.

52092°—No. 1637—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1638.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF LIMA BEANS.

On April 2, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 57 cases of lima beans, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of parties unknown, alleging that the product had been shipped (date not shown) by Davis, Baxter & Co., Portland, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Honey Drop Brand Lima Beans soaked Packed Expressly for City Trade by Davis, Baxter & Co. Portland, Me.", and the word "Soaked" was printed thereon in an inconspicuous manner.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product, upon certain of the retail packages in each of the 57 cases, bore a statement, design, and device regarding the ingredients and substances contained in the product, that is to say, the word "Soaked", printed thereon in an inconspicuous manner, which statement, design, and device was false and misleading in that it would lead the purchaser to believe that the product was other than what was known to the trade as soaked beans, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted of soaked beans.

On April 5, 1912, Clinton L. Baxter, of Portland, Me., claimant, having filed his claim admitting the allegations in the libel, decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of costs of the proceeding by said claimant and the execution and delivery of bond by him in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$100, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1639.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING AND ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

On May 20, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one keg containing 15 gallons, more or less, extract of vanilla, so-called, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and within the possession of J. Tampakes, Troy, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped, date not shown, by the Manhattan Importing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and alleging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Ice Cream Special Vanilla Flavoring. Guaranteed to be made from the Aromatic principle Mexican Vanilla bean."

The product was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded in the libel; adulterated for the reason that a certain substance, being an imitation extract of vanilla, had been substituted wholly or in part for the product represented to have been ice cream special vanilla flavoring, and further that an artificial coloring matter known as caramel had been mixed and packed with said product so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength; and further that by reason of the mixing of said artificial coloring matter, to wit, caramel, the inferior character of the product had been and is now concealed, and is thereby calculated and intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof as to its true character; and further that whereas the label attached to the product by the words written or branded thereon represented that the alleged article of food was an ice cream special vanilla flavoring and made from Mexican vanilla bean, in truth and

in fact, the said alleged article of food was not a vanilla flavoring extract nor was it made from the Mexican vanilla bean, but was an imitation of the extract of vanilla; and it further contained substances which rendered the same unfit for use for the purpose of flavoring ice cream, and injurious to health; and said label for the reasons aforesaid was false and misleading, and said article of food was thereby misbranded in violation of the Act.

On October 6, 1911, no appearance having been made and no answer filed to the libel, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the court found that the product was misbranded but was not adulterated. It was ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceeding by the Manhattan Importing Co., so-called, or by J. Tampakes, and the execution and delivery of bond by them or either of them, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$500, the product should be released and delivered to said claimants.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1912.*

1639



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1640.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On February 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Anthony Sensoli, doing business under the name of the Italian Star Produce Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 7, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a consignment of so-called olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Olio d'oliva Purissimo Ditta R. Antinotti Productore a Lucca-Genova, Italy."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 15.6° C./15.6° C., 0.9215; index refraction at 25° C., 1.4705; iodine number, 103.3; saponification number, 192.7; free fatty acids, as oleic, 0.72 per cent; cottonseed oil by Halphen test, approximately 60 per cent; peanut oil test, negative; sesame oil test, negative; mixed fatty acids, melting point, 36.9° C.; iodine number, 106.1; saturation value, 204.7. Colored with a yellow dye not Naphthol Yellow S. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance other than olive oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a certain substance other than olive oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for olive oil, and in that the product was colored with a yellow dye in such a manner as to conceal its inferiority.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label regarding the product and the substances and ingredients contained therein was false and misleading, and said product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the label would indicate that the product was olive oil, whereas in truth and in fact it was not olive oil but was a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil.

On April 11, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1912.

52092°—No. 1640—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1641.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On December 22, 1908, the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases each containing 12 bottles of maraschino cherries remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of Rieger & Lindley, a corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about December 10, 1908, by E. G. Lyon & Raas Co., San Francisco, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Golden Gate Cherries in Maraschino, Rieger & Lindley, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that each of the bottles of the product was labeled as set forth above, whereas said product was not in fact produced, prepared, and packed by said Rieger & Lindley at Salt Lake City, Utah, but was produced, prepared, and packed in the State of California.

On February 15, 1909, E. G. Lyon & Raas Co., of San Francisco, Cal., filed bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$250, and the product was thereupon released upon payment of the costs, taxed at \$31.60.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1912.*

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY. This work is a comprehensive and detailed account of the city's history, covering its early settlement, growth, and development. It includes a wealth of information on the city's geography, politics, economy, and culture, as well as a detailed account of its military history. The author, Nathaniel Bentley, is a well-known historian and writer, and his work is highly regarded for its accuracy and depth. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of Boston, and it is a must-read for anyone who wants to learn more about the city's past.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1642.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF CANDY EGGS, PEACHES, AND PEARS.

The United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district—

(1) On March 10, 1911, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 131 boxes of candy eggs, alleging that the product had been shipped from Henry Heide, New York, N. Y., and from R. C. Boeckel & Co., York, Pa. (date not shown), and transported from the States of New York and Pennsylvania into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

(2) On March 17, 1911, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 96 boxes of candy peaches and pears, alleging that the product had been shipped by S. Fisher & Co., Hoboken, N. J. (date not shown), and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

(3) On March 17, 1911, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 80 boxes of candy eggs, alleging that the product had been shipped by the National Candy Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (date not shown), and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

None of these products bore labels but all remained unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of parties to the United States Attorney unknown. Adulteration of all the products was charged in the libel for the reason that they were alleged to have contained talc, a substance deleterious and detrimental to health.

On April 24, 1911, R. C. Boeckel, Henry Heide, the National Candy Co., and S. Fisher & Co. filed their claims and answers to the libels,

and on December 16, 1911, they severally applied for jury trial. On March 5, 1912, the United States Attorney filed a motion to amend the libels and said motion was allowed.

On March 6, 1912, the cases coming on for trial were committed to the jury and on the same date they returned a verdict finding that the products were not adulterated.

The charge to the jury (Dodge, *J.*) follows:

DODGE, J. Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen: The printed forms of verdicts which will go out with you when you go out to consider this case are a little different from those you have used before. A specimen will be enough: "The jury find that the candy eggs contained in 131 boxes are"—then there is a blank—"adulterated." That verdict you will complete either by omitting or by inserting, according as you shall find, the word "not" in that blank. The foreman will sign that verdict when it is agreed upon, in the usual way. There will be one verdict to be rendered in each of these three cases, and you have a form applying to each one. The only difference between the three cases, the only respect in which one differs from another, is that in case No. 395 the United States proceeds against 96 boxes of candy peaches and pears. Now for the present purposes you may treat this case as if it were a proceeding against the candy pears only. The Government admits that it has nothing to object to in the peaches, and you may disregard them. You may treat this case as if it related to the pears and nothing else, and when your verdict is rendered we will see what to do with the peaches.

This, as you have heard, gentlemen, is a prosecution under the Pure Food Law, so-called; and we shall all agree that of all the laws ever passed by Congress it is probable that that is one of the most useful, and one which has benefited the people of this country, probably, as much as any other. There is no question that such a law should be properly enforced, just as any other law of Congress should be properly enforced. It is, nevertheless, true that that law, like all the other laws which Congress passes, is a law passed for practical purposes, to be considered by practical people, and not to be given an unduly theoretical construction.

The law says, as you have heard several times while this case has been on trial, that all goods in interstate commerce which are adulterated are liable to be forfeited to the United States,—all goods within the Act, goods which come within the Pure Food Law. The law also says in so many words that candy is adulterated within the meaning of the law if it contains talc. There is no dispute about that. Those are the words of the law.

The Government in seeking to have these goods declared forfeited rests upon the mere words of the law. The Government says: "This candy had talc in it; never mind anything more, it has talc in it; therefore it is adulterated under that law."

Well, gentlemen, the Government does not try to show you in this case that the goods are injurious to anybody. You have no such question as that before you. You are not to inquire, for any purpose in this case, whether the talc would hurt anybody or whether it would not. So far I agree with the contention of the Government counsel. The Government does not try, and there is no question for you to consider, as to whether talc is injurious, or whether talc in the quantities which these Government experts have described is injurious. There is no such question before you here.

It seems to me that to say that the goods are necessarily adulterated under the law as it stands, if only any talc, no matter how little, may be found in them, is

not the proper construction of the law. Such a claim might be good, undoubtedly is good, in strict logic; but does it follow that for the purposes for which this law was intended it is good? I do not think it follows that any such thing was necessarily the intent of the law when it was passed. We must suppose that the law was passed by reasonable and practical men for use among reasonable and practical men. I take on that question a little different view from that taken by the Government. It is the duty of the Court to instruct the jury in matters of law. Questions of fact it is the duty of the Court to submit entirely to the jury. The court should not undertake to interfere with any question of fact, but questions of law are for the Court, and if the Court makes any mistake in ruling upon them the party against whom he rules has a perfect remedy by appeal.

Now, I shall instruct you, gentlemen, that the Government in order to prove these goods adulterated, and to be entitled to a verdict from you that they are adulterated, has the burden of satisfying you by a fair preponderance of the evidence, in the first place, that there was talc in these candies; and, in the second place, that there was something beyond a mere chemical trace of talc, that is to say, a quantity sufficient to enable you, as reasonable and practical men, to say that it was significant or important for some possible practical purpose.

Let us take first the question, Was there any talc in this candy? The Government has the burden to satisfy you of that, in the first place, by a fair preponderance of the evidence. If it has failed to do that, you should find for the defendant, without going any further. On the one side you have the evidence of the experts introduced by the Government. They tell you they found talc, as a result of their examination. They undertake to tell you or to estimate for you how much talc they found. Now it is for you to say how far you will believe them. You have heard them cross-examined. They have been made to detail before you the manner in which they treated these candies in their analyses, and the reasons which they have for believing that what they found in the candy was talc. All that evidence you are to consider, and consider fairly. You are to say how far you will believe it. If there is any evidence the other way, you are to consider that in the same manner. You are to say, then, which way to your minds the preponderance, the fair preponderance, of the evidence has been.

The witnesses for the Government, as I understand them, have told you that they found in these candies, as a result of their analyses, mineral matter. They have not undertaken to claim to you that all of it was talc, at least not all of them have made that claim. There was mineral matter. Talc is mineral matter, but not all mineral matter is talc. What the Government has to prove to you is, in the first place, that there was talc in these candies, and you must say whether that has been proved by a fair preponderance of the evidence or not.

If you are so satisfied by a fair preponderance of the evidence that the candy did contain talc, I shall instruct you that it is still necessary to consider to some extent the amount of talc that there was there.

We have been told in the course of this case that there are no substances which are chemically pure. We have been told in the course of this case that there is mineral matter to a greater or less quantity, contained in every ingredient of this candy. Gelatine enters into it, and gelatine, they tell us, contains mineral matter, a trace, a small quantity, however much it may be. Chocolate enters into it; in that we are told there is mineral matter. Sugar enters into it; in that we are told there is also mineral matter.

In considering the quantity of a substance like this, not claimed to be poisonous, it seems to me that of a quantity so small as not to be appreciable for any practical purpose whatever, the law does not take account. Things which are entirely trifling, insignificant, unsubstantial, of no consequence for any practical purpose, as a general rule the law does not take account of. Of course, gentlemen, we are to give to this law a fair and honest construction, for the purpose of enabling it to be carried out to accomplish that which it was intended to accomplish. It is important that the law should be strictly enforced. But it does not follow from that that we are required to give the law a construction or an effect purely theoretical, as opposed to a practical construction.

If you have been satisfied by a fair preponderance of the evidence that there is talc in these candies, I instruct you that you should also be satisfied, in order to find for the Government, by a fair preponderance of the evidence, that there is in the candies a quantity of talc sufficiently appreciable to enable you, as reasonable men, to regard it as significant or important for some practical purpose. I shall instruct you, gentlemen, that it is not merely a quantity so small that all the difference it could possibly make for any purpose whatever would be only imaginary or theoretical. That is not enough to enable you to find these eggs adulterated within the meaning of this law. A mere mechanical trace, only to be detected by a skillful chemist, would not, as I shall instruct you, be sufficient.

There must be such a quantity, at least, as you would say, supposing that were the question, you could possibly regard as enough to show on the manufacturer's part some purpose of deception. If it were so insignificant and small that you could not say, if the question of deception on the manufacturer's part were raised here, that he could possibly have been supposed to have any purpose of deception, if he used only so small a quantity as that, then I shall instruct you that there was not enough talc in this candy to justify your finding it adulterated within the meaning of the Act.

I think that the law means that there should be at least so much of the forbidden substance in this candy as you would say, if that were the question, might possibly be considered by you as enough to show a want of that extreme care expected of the manufacturer of candies, in guarding the purity of his product; and if you find that the quantity of talc was so small that, no matter what extreme care the manufacturer had to use, yet he would not be guilty of any failure whatever in that extreme care if only so much talc as that got in, then that would not be a sufficient quantity of talc to warrant you in finding the candies adulterated within the meaning of the law.

Now, gentlemen, it is not necessary that you should find that there was enough talc to injure or hurt any consumer of those candies, for the purpose of this case. That is not the question here. Undoubtedly it may be true that a quantity so small that it could not possibly hurt any consumer, would be within the meaning of the law, and would require you to find the candies adulterated. All that I mean to say is that, in my opinion, and I shall so instruct you, there should be at least some quantity beyond a mere chemical trace, something which you can regard as going beyond what is merely imaginary or merely theoretical.

Counsel can remind me of anything they desire me to say further.

Mr. FURBER. Your Honor suggested that if it were only such a quantity as would be detected by a skillful chemist. I suggest, of course, that a layman could never detect it; it would always have to be a skillful chemist who could ever detect it.

DODGE, J. I understand you desire to except to that part of my charge?

Mr. FURBER. Yes.

DODGE, J. Very good. Anything else?

Mr. FURBER. Yes.

DODGE, J. You may save your exceptions with the stenographer. My inquiry now is whether I have omitted to say anything I indicated to counsel I would say?

Mr. FURBER. Does your Honor mean to charge that if a layman could not detect this, it would not be adulterated?

DODGE, J. That is not a question which I feel called upon to answer, Mr. Furber. You may except to what I have said.

Mr. FURBER. I am merely trying to get some basis for my determination as a lawyer. May I have an opportunity to except to portions of your Honor's charge after it is written out, in order that I may make the exceptions definite, or does your Honor insist that I should do it now?

DODGE, J. What you have to do now is to indicate the parts of the charge to which you except. That is all it is necessary to do at present.

Mr. FURBER. I except to what I have just suggested. I except to the portion of the charge which relates—I except to all of your Honor's charge that goes beyond saying that merely the presence of talc is sufficient. Perhaps that is the easiest way of stating it, if your Honor will allow me all my rights under that?

DODGE, J. Certainly; I think a brief indication is all that is necessary—enough to give the other side notice. Have the defendants any exceptions?

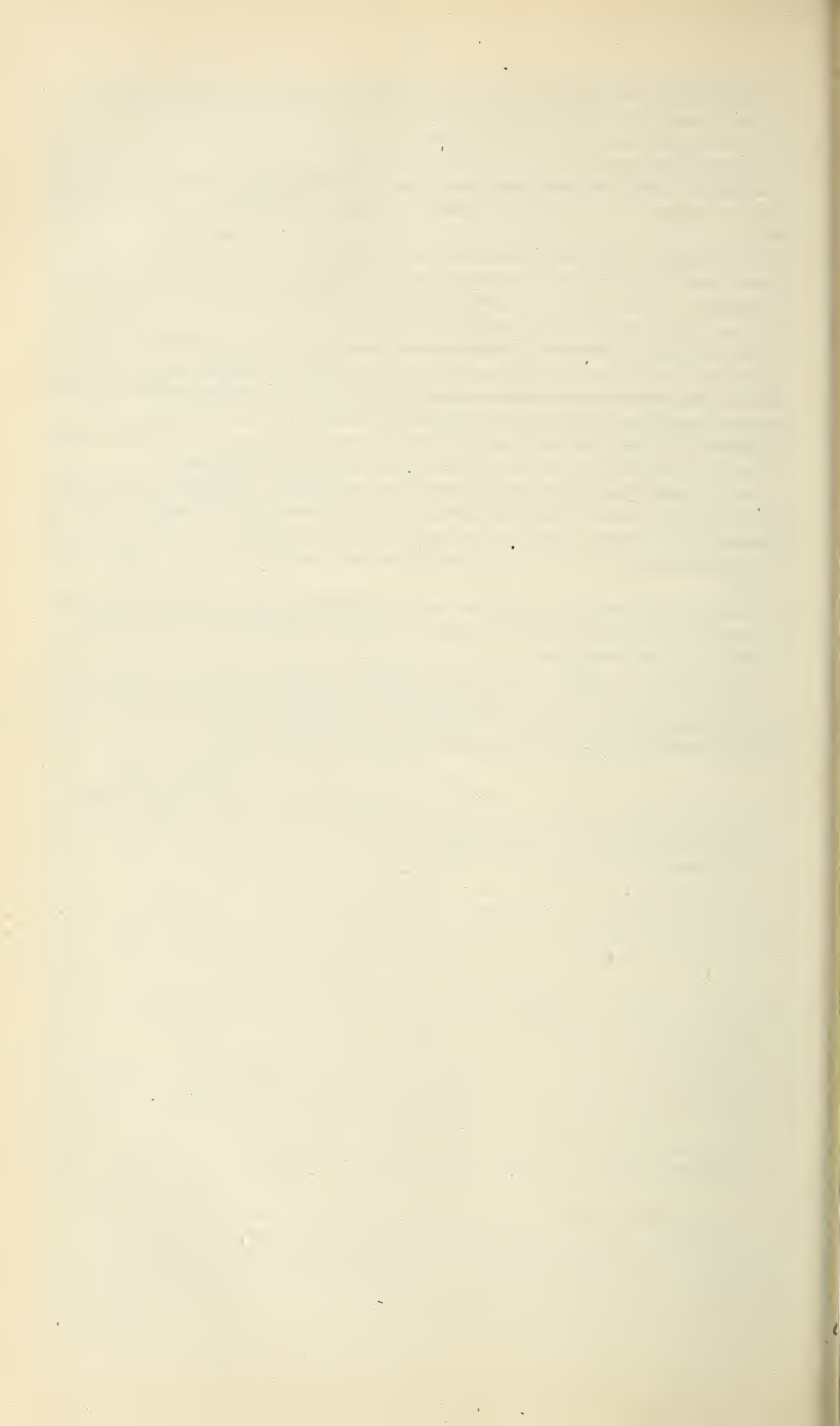
Mr. BEAL. We have none.

On April 5, 1912, the United States Attorney filed a bill of exceptions in these cases, taking them on appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for review, where they are now pending.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1912.



Issued September 10, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1643.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF MACARONI.

On October 26, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of five and ten cases of macaroni remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of John Bargatti and John Pajer, respectively, of Mittineague, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by Poletti, Coda & Rebecchi (Inc.), New York, N. Y. (date not shown), and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Premiato Pastificio viacava specialita pasta glutinina brevetto italia marca difabbrica paste e pastine all uovo lavorazione igienica sistema brevettato."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the words upon the label were deceptive and misleading and lead the purchaser to believe the said product to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was manufactured in the United States.

On February 12, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1644.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On March 19, 1910, the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report of Willard Hansen, dairy and food commissioner of the State of Utah, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of three boxes of butter, each containing 60 packages, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of J. S. Carver & Sons, Ogden, Utah, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 14, 1910, by the W. W. Burton & Sons Co., Afton, Wyo., and transported from the State of Wyoming into the State of Utah, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each of the three boxes was labeled: "Star Brand Butter, Manufactured by the Burton Creamery Association, Afton, Wyo. 60 lb.", and each of the packages was labeled: "Star Brand Butter. Manufactured by Burton Creamery Association, Afton, Wyo. 16 ounces."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was intended by the labels on the product to publish and have it understood that each of said boxes contained 60 pounds net weight, and that each of said packages contained butter of the weight of 16 ounces, and said boxes instead of containing 60 packages of butter weighing in the aggregate 60 pounds, contained 60 packages of butter weighing only about $56\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and that each of said packages contained in said boxes was misbranded in that each of said packages containing butter weighed only about 15 ounces and not 16 ounces, as shown by the label thereon, and that none of the packages contained in the boxes was of 16 ounces weight but materially less than that amount.

On March 28, 1910, the case having come on for hearing, the product was released by order of court upon filing of bond, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, in the sum of \$100 and the payment of \$32.20 costs by W. W. Burton & Sons Co., Afton, Wyo.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1645.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANDY.

On April 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the American Candy Co., a corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 17, 1910, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Colorado, of a consignment of candy which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Five pounds Senegambian Kids, serial No. 6048, guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ash, 0.22 per cent; polarization direct at 23° C., 128.4; polarization invert at 87° C., 58.2; commercial glucose (factor 163), 35.71 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 66.18 per cent; reducing sugars as invert, 20.20 per cent; resins, probably shellac, 0.71 per cent; carbon, 0.46 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label on the product purported and gave out that it was made from a saccharine substance or substances, with or without the addition of harmless coloring, flavoring, or filling materials, and poisonous colors or flavors, which was false and deceptive in that said product consisted of candy colored with carbon black and coated with an inedible resinous substance called shellac, neither of which substances enters into the composition of and constitutes the normal ingredients of candy. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the label or brand bore the statement that the product contained candy, to wit, "Senegambian Kids," guaranteed under the Food and Drugs

Act, June 30, 1906, in such form and display as to give and convey the impression and deceive purchasers into the belief, and lead the purchasing public to believe that the contents thereof was candy and confectionery, which is a food product known to the trade and the purchasing public to be a saccharine substance without the presence of any poisonous, injurious, and deleterious substances, coloring, and flavorings, when in truth and in fact said product contained a candy coated with an inedible resinous substance known as shellac, and in addition was colored with carbon black, and that the presence of neither of said ingredients of the product was stated and set out or referred to on the label.

On May 3, 1912, the defendant corporation entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1912.*

1645



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1646.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CONSERVE.

On September 25, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against Anna Gross, Alexander Gross, and Rudolph Gross, copartners doing business under the firm name of Ignatius Gross Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 27, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a consignment of tomato conserve which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Conserve Di Tomato Rosso. Tomato Conserve. American Conserve Co. Ignatius Gross Selling Agent New York. * * * Serial No. 9270."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 160 per one-sixtieth cmm.; bacteria, 175,000,000 per cc.; mold filaments in 58 per cent of the fields; which indicates that decomposed stock entered the product.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of certain filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, to wit, among others, rotten, filthy, decomposed, and putrid tomatoes and mold.

On October 9, 1911, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$25. This penalty also included another case against the defendants, namely, F. & D. 2693, which was reported in Notice of Judgment No. 1242.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1647.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On January 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 1, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Florida of a consignment of coffee which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Queen. Pitman Gro. Co., Tampa, Fla."

Examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: With a magnifying glass that a considerable amount of dirt and stones was present, and by examination with a microscope that chicory was present. Total ash, 9.01 per cent; ash insoluble in 10 per cent HCl., 2.48 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, chicory, gravel, and dirt, had been mixed and packed with said product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that certain substances, to wit, chicory, gravel, and dirt, had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product consisted of coffee, chicory, gravel, and dirt, and the same was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, coffee.

On April 1, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty and after hearing all the facts the court suspended sentence.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1912.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1648.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF POTTED FISH PASTE.

On February 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Meyer & Lange, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 31, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of a consignment of potted fish paste which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Peck's perfect Potted fish Anchovy Paste, Prepared only by Harry Peck and Co., Ltd., Snow Hill, London. Pecks Archer Brand Reg."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Boric acid, 0.19 per cent; oxide of iron (Fe_2O_3), 0.13 per cent; total ash, 15.96 per cent; common salt, 14.36 per cent; ash, exclusive of salt, 1.60 per cent; water-insoluble ash, 1.28 per cent; acid-insoluble ash, 0.05 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, boric acid, which might render it injurious to health.

On April 1, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant corporation and after hearing all the facts the court suspended sentence.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1912.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY
JAMES M. SMITH

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenges. The early years were marked by struggle and hardship, but the spirit of the pioneers was strong. They built a nation from scratch, one that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. Over the years, the United States has grown in size and power, but it has never lost sight of its founding principles. The story of the United States is a story of hope and achievement, a story that continues to inspire people around the world.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1649.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WINE.

On January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 barrels containing 50 bottles each, and 25 cases containing 12 bottles each, of wine, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of Gladstone Bros., Omaha, Nebr., alleging that the 8 barrels of the product had been shipped, on or about November 10, 1911, and the 25 cases on or about November 17, 1911, by the Sweet Valley Wine Co., Sandusky, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The barrels were labeled: "Serial number 124, guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Food Law of June 30, 1906. Special Scuppernong Ohio Wine. Gladstone Bros. Omaha, Nebr. 50 bottles." The 25 cases were labeled: "Special scuppernong Ohio Wine. Gladstone Brothers, Omaha, Nebr. Glass 12 bottles. Serial number 124. Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Food Law June 30, 1906. Special Scuppernong Ohio Wine." Each bottle in the 8 barrels and 25 cases was labeled: "25 ozs. Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Food Law. Trade mark—Special Queen of Lake Erie Ohio Scuppernong Wine—Alcohol proof 11 to 13. intoxicating, capacity 25 ounces."

Adulteration was charged in the libel for the reason that grape pomace wine had been mixed with the product so as to reduce, lower,

and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a certain substance, to wit, grape pomace wine, had been substituted in whole or in part for scuppernong wine. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was a grape pomace wine offered for sale under the distinctive name of scuppernong wine, and further, that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it purported to be scuppernong wine when in truth and in fact it was a grape pomace wine; and, further, in that the product bore a statement and label regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein, to wit, "Alcohol proof 11 to 13, intoxicating, capacity 25 ounces," which said statement was false and misleading for the reason that the product contained nearly twice the amount of alcohol stated on said label.

On April 22, 1912, the Sweet Valley Wine Co., Sandusky, Ohio, claimant, having withdrawn the answer to the libel heretofore filed by them, and consented to a decree pro confesso, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the court found that the product was adulterated and misbranded. It was ordered that upon payment of all costs by said claimant and the execution and delivery of bond by it, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 25, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1650.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BREAKFAST FOOD.

On February 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of (1) 15 cases of malt breakfast food, each containing 18 packages, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of J. H. Allen & Co., a corporation, St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on January 23, 1912, by Edwin F. Heywood & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota. (2) Four cases of malt breakfast food remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, in the possession of Foley Bros. & Kelly, a corporation, St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 16, 1911, by said Edwin F. Heywood & Co., from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota. The product was labeled in part: "Malt Breakfast Food—The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vt. * * *" "The Malted Cereals Co's. Malt Breakfast Food—The Choicest Whole Wheat scientifically Combined with the best barley Malt. Rich in Malt, Gluten and Phosphates. The Malted Cereals Co. Malt Cereal Foods, Burlington, Vermont." "Malt Breakfast Food—The original and standard malt wheat cereal. Analysis * * * All the virtues of malt—All the strength of wheat."

Misbranding was alleged in the libels for the reason that the labels and brands on the cases and packages contained statements regarding said products and the ingredients contained therein which were false and misleading, that is to say, that said "Malt Breakfast Food" contained no barley, was not "rich in malt," did not consist of "The

Choicest Whole Wheat Scientifically Combined with the Best Barley Malt," and did not possess "All the virtues of malt."

On April 22, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 25, 1912.*

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Stevens, S. J., Co.....	1414, 1431, 1519	Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294
Waxelbaum Produce Co.....	1519	Corn, Cracked:	
Cheese, Daisy:		Scott, S. D., & Co.....	1254
Barber, A. H., & Co.....	1359	Corn bran. (See Bran, Corn.)	
Chambers, W. A., & Co.....	1384	Corn flakes, Sugar:	
Crosby & Meyers.....	1384	Grain Products Co.....	1042
Cheese, Skim, Sweet clover:		Seudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042
Hunter Walton & Co.....	1525	Corn meal:	
Cherries:		Asheville Ice & Coal Co.....	1342
Early, James W.....	1333	Asheville Milling Co.....	1342
Cherries, Crème de menthe:		Booth, B. D., & Co.....	1198, 1328
Rheinstrom, Minna W.....	1432	Mountain City Meal Co.....	1535
Cherries, Maraschino:		Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., Cock-	
Armour & Co.....	1327	ade City Mills.....	1536
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1580, 1620	Corn sirup. (See Sirup, Corn.)	
Cheek, C. T., & Sons.....	1383	Cottonseed meal:	
Cincinnati Extract Works.....	1383	Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.....	1223
Conrad, J. F., Grocer Co.....	1585	Wells, J. Lindsay, Co.....	1109
Fleischmann-Clarke Co.....	1571	Cracked corn. (See Corn, Cracked.)	
Glaser, Kohn & Co.....	1573, 1574	Crackers, Grant's hygienic:	
International Fruit Products Co.....	1370, 1591	Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265
Letts-Parker Grocer Co.....	1574	Cranberry jam. (See Jam, Cranberry.)	
Liebhenthal Bros. & Co.....	1504, 1572	Cream:	
Lyon, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1641	Braun, Charles.....	1259
Mihalovitch Co.....	1370, 1591	Cordell, Joseph W.....	1516
National Fruit Products Co.....	1575	Heth, Robert M.....	1583
Nave-McCord Mercantile Co.....	1573	Humm, John W.....	1210
Stone-Ordean-Wells Co.....	1439	Johnson, A. E., jr.....	1214

Cream—Continued.		N. J. No.	Eggs, Powdered (albumen):		N. J. No.
Kephart, George M.	1307		Jahn, W. K., Co.	1389	
King, Elias D.	1581		Eggs, Preserved whole:		
Mainhart, Charles C.	1138		Hipolite Egg Co.	1043 (suppl. to 508), 1438	
Mooock, George B.	1259		Eggs, Shelled:		
Ray, John P., jr.	1425		Newman, Ad., & Son.	1202	
Smith, Clinton E.	1312		Essences. (See Extracts.)		
Stockman, Walter D.	1517		Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evaporated.)		
Summers, Charles K.	1582		Extract, Almond:		
Thompson, William M.	1160		California Perfume Co.	1217	
Van Camp Packing Co.	1211		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Crème de menthe cherries. (See Cherries,			Extract, Almond (bitter):		
Crème de menthe.)			Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)	1126	
"Crème wafels":			Extract, Apple cider:		
De Boer & Dik.	1039		Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.	1538	
Cromarty bloters:			Extract, Banana:		
Jordan, William H., & Co.	1343		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Nicholson, T. M.	1621		Extract, Blackberry:		
Crystal eggs. (See Eggs, Crystal.)			Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.	1538	
Currant jelly. (See Jelly, Currant.)			Extract, Cinnamon:		
Currant preserves. (See Preserves, Currant.)			California Perfume Co.	1217	
Daisy cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream,			Extract, Ginger:		
Daisy.)			Bettman-Johnson Co.	1453	
Desiccated eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated;			Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Eggs, Dried.)			Rheinstrom, Minna W.	1422, 1433	
Diabetic flour:			Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:		
Acme Mills Co.	1507		Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.	1353	
Dilling's Dutch Hay Candy:			Minuet Cordial Co.	1353	
Dilling & Co.	1518		Extract, Jamaica ginger. (See Extract,		
Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)	1506		Ginger, Jamaica.)		
Dried egg albumen:			Extract, Lemon:		
Jahn, W. K., Co.	1300		California Perfume Co.	1229	
Dried eggs. (See Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs,			Carpenter-Cook Co.	1147	
Dried.)			Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)	1126	
Drips. (See Sirup.)			Compton, Charles	1029	
Dutch Hay Candy, Dilling's:			Cook, Charles I.	1147	
Dilling & Co.	1518		Dennerly, Charles	1188	
Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)	1506		Gomela, James C.	1605	
Egg color:			Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.	1266	
Wood & Selick	1103		Merten & Co.	1264	
Egg noodles. (See Noodles, Egg.)			Michigan Refining & Preserving Co.	1147	
Egg product:			Pan-American Mfg. Co.	1605	
St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.	1108		Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co.	1314	
Eggs, Crystal:			Extract, Orange:		
St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.	1100, 1102		Anchor Mfg. Co.	1601	
Eggs, Desiccated:			California Perfume Co.	1217	
Armour & Co.	1005		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Crandall Petee Co.	1143		Extract, Peach:		
Meyers & Hicks	1174		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
National Bakers Egg Co.	1185		Extract, Peppermint:		
Smithson, Robert	1331		Bettman-Johnson Co.	1454	
Weaver, C. H., & Co.	1074		Hudson Mfg. Co.	1451	
Eggs, Dried:			Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)	1126	
French Kreme Co.	1637		Fleischmann-Clark Co.	1238	
Eggs, Dried (albumen):			Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.	1355	
Jahn, W. K., Co.	1300		Kreiselheimer Bros.	1442	
Eggs, Frozen:			Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.	1247	
Albert & Gerber	1636		Mihalovitch Co.	1402	
Bennett Howard & Co.	1116, 1444		Minuet Cordial Co.	1355	
Derr & Lowenthal	1630		Rheinstrom, Minna W.	1422	
Iowa Butter & Egg Co.	1321		Rosenblatt Co.	1230	
Kalchheim, Henry, & Co.	1046, 1444		Extract, Pineapple:		
Keith, H. J., Co. (Inc.)	1027, 1576		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	
Omaha Cold Storage Co.	1296				

Extract, Pistachio:	N. J. No.	Fruit juice, Strawberry:	N. J. No.
Western Candy & Bakers Supply Co....	1041	Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596
Extract, Raspberry:		Fruit sirups. (See Sirups.)	
California Perfume Co.....	1217	Frutena:	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Frutena Co.....	1603
Wellman, Peck & Co.....	1212	Fudge, Chocolate cherry:	
Extract, Rose geranium:		Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple flavor:	
Extract, Strawberry:		Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
California Perfume Co.....	1217	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057	Gelatin:	
Wellman, Peck & Co.....	1212	Bessire & Co.....	1365
Extract, Vanilla:		Chalmers', James, Sons.....	1127, 1128
Aome Extract & Chemical Works.....	1292	German grits:	
Baumgartner, Andrew, Co.....	1281	Pepp, A., and Sons Co.....	1612
Conwell, S. D., & Co.....	1216	Ginger extract. (See Extract, ginger.)	
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....	1126	Gluten feed, Continental:	
Compton, Charles.....	1029	Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294
Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.....	1118	Gluten paste:	
Fischer Bros.....	1602	Parodi, Erminio & Co.....	1514
Haigh, William.....	1289, 1366, 1447, 1448	Grant's hygienic crackers:	
Hardesty, R., Mfg. Co.....	1557	Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1623	Grape jam. (See Jam, Grape.)	
Junjalas & Psichos.....	1377	Grits, German:	
Manhattan Importing Co.....	1150, 1639	Pepp, A., and Sons.....	1612
Pan American Mfg. Co.....	1158	Hake, Silver:	
Righter Mfg. Co.....	1061	Allen, R. E., & Bro. Co.....	1411
St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills.....	1099	Hammond dairy feed:	
Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.).....	1429	Western Grain Products Co.....	1094
Star Extract Works.....	1104	Herring:	
Tampakes, J.....	1639	Crilly, J. H.....	1260
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1166, 1449, 1541, 1542		1253
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co.....	1096	Honey:	
Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		Deiser, Albert A., & Co.....	1123
California Perfume Co.....	1217	Hotch, Vermont maple butter:	
Extract, Wintergreen:		Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.).....	1126	Ice cream:	
Feeds, Continental gluten:		Rinchini, Louis.....	1450
Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294	Ice cream, Chocolate:	
Feeds, Hammond dairy:		Stephen, Felip.....	1446
Western Grain Products Co.....	1094	Ice cream, Vanilla:	
Feeds, Peerless:		Stephen, Felip.....	1446
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.).....	1141	Ice-cream cones:	
Feeds, Peerless horse:		Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.....	1395
Kidder, F. L., & Co.....	1176	Consolidated Wafer Co.....	1073, 1395
Feeds, Sugar:		Eagle Mfg. Co.....	1315
Dickinson, William C.....	1629	Star Wafer Co.....	1301, 1426, 1558
Goeke, F. W., & Co.....	1629	Jam, Apricot:	
Feeds. (See also Corn, Cracked; Middlings; Oats.)		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Figletts:		Jam, Blackberry:	
Simpson, Charles S.....	1403	McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Snell & Simpson.....	1403	National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1097
Figs:		Jam, Cherry:	
Kusykin, J., & Co.....	1246	California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235
Fish. (See Bloaters; Hake; Herring; Shad; Salmon.)		Jam, Cranberry:	
Fish paste:		Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1406
Meyer & Lange.....	1648	Jam, Grape:	
Flavor. (See Extract.)		California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1249
Flour. (See Buckwheat flour.)		Jam, Peach:	
Flour, Diabetic:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Aome Mills Co.....	1507	Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1398
Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)		Jam, Quince:	
Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Fruit juice, Raspberry:		Jam, Raspberry:	
Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596	McMechen Preserving Co.....	1274

Jam, Strawberry:	N. J. No.
California Fruit Cannery's Association.....	1235
McMeechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Jelly, Apple:	
Bessire & Co.....	1593
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1393
Jelly, Apple flavor:	
McMeechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Jelly, Apple and currant:	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Jelly, Apple and loganberry:	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Jelly, Compound glucose apple:	
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Jelly, Currant and apple:	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Jelly, Fruit:	
Huffman, W. D.....	1207
Indianapolis Canning Co.....	1207
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	1172
Jelly, Loganberry and apple:	
Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Jelly, Raspberry:	
California Fruit Cannery's Association.....	1235
Jelly, Sugar:	
Bessire & Co.....	1593
Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.)	
Lemon-flavored pie filling:	
Zschunke Bros.....	1595
Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:	
Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
Lemon oil:	
Heine & Co.....	1220
Lemos, Brooke's:	
Brooke, C. M., & Sons.....	1413
Lima beans. (See Beans, Lima.)	
Loganberry jelly. (See Jelly, Loganberry.)	
London creams (candy):	
Bradley-Smith Co.....	1243
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Cini, D.....	1357
Maul Bros.....	1278
Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co.....	1611
Poleti, Coda, & Rebecchi (Inc.).....	1643
Puglisi, Antonio.....	1471
Russo, G., & Sons.....	1368
Spicola, Francesco.....	1471
Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Union Macaroni Co.....	1374
Viviani, V., & Bro.....	1412
Youngstown Macaroni Co.....	1145, 1503
Macaroni. (See also Noodles: Spaghetti.)	
Mace:	
Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.....	1537
Malt breakfast food:	
Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.....	1650
Maple butter hotch, Vermont:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar butter:	
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.)	
Maple Sugar:	
Arcadia Maple Co.....	1309
Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1015
Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502

Maple sugar butter, Cane and:	N. J. No.
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.....	1121, 1122
Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries, Maraschino.)	
Mayflower cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)	
Meal. (See Alfalfa meal, Corn meal; Cottonseed meal.)	
Meat food products:	
Fairbanks Meat Co.....	1476
Pacific Cold Storage Co.....	1476
Middlings:	
Model Mill Co. (Inc.).....	1142
Milk:	
Alexander, J. B.....	1526
Barnesley, George H.....	1136
Bayliss, George H.....	1137
Blanche, George.....	1489
Boberink, Henry A.....	1083
Bohke, Chris.....	1083
Braun, Charles.....	1259
Carroll, G. E.....	1526
Coffee, James F.....	1083
Cox, James.....	1083
Deterring, Chris.....	1513
Evers, Ben.....	1526
Grove, John W.....	1310
Hawkins, Richard D.....	1515
Hershey, Eli N.....	1424
Hildebrand, George L.....	1209
Hill, Almon.....	1486
Holt, W. D.....	1490
Hudson, Leonard.....	1083
Hudson, S. M.....	1526
Jackson, J. M.....	1484
Kenison, H. C.....	1360
Koechlin, E. J.....	1083
Kruse, Christ.....	1559
Lewis, Joseph F.....	1423
Lotshaw, John.....	1508
Lucas, George.....	1526
McAvoy, Dan.....	1083
Meiman, John.....	1526
Menke, Henry.....	1526
Moock, George B.....	1259
Nostheide, H.....	1526
Null, Wm. C.....	1133
Orme, Wm. H., jr.....	1134
Oser, Charles.....	1083
Plump, J. T.....	1083
Regel, Henry.....	1092
Rounds, E. R.....	1130
Schaeffer, Edward T.....	1498
Schuck, A. H.....	1083
Schuck, Jerome.....	1083
Schulte, L. H.....	1083
Shorten, J. W.....	1129
Smith, Charles E.....	1083
Smith, Howard L.....	1161
Spaulding, H. E.....	1485
Thomas, Harry L.....	1311
Thomas, Russel C.....	1236
Walter, Chas. A.....	1132
West, J. F.....	1526
Wilder, W. C.....	1487
Yeaton, George H.....	1488

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Zimmerman, Benjamin F.....	1131
Zimmerman, Harvey L.....	1499
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Delavan Condensed Milk Co.....	1028
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	1117
Stevens, T. M., & Co.....	1528
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.....	1069
Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk Co....	1528
Milk, Evaporated:	
Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co.....	1496
Faultless Condensed Milk Co.....	1052, 1478
Gordon, B. L., & Co.....	1496
M. & O. Milk Co.....	1114
Peltason Co.....	1478
Wildi, John, Evaporated Milk Co.....	1609
Milk, Powdered:	
Merrell-Soule Co.....	1303
Tulin, William J.....	1033
Wood & Selick.....	1364
Mincemeat:	
Brenneman, W. H.....	1067
Molasses:	
Corn Products Refining Co.....	1461
Molasses tentors:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399
Moyun brand extracts:	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.....	1057
Mushrooms:	
Arbuckle & Co.....	1037
Mustard:	
Alart & McGuire.....	1552
Corey, Henry B.....	1552
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.....	1552
Mount Pickle Co.....	1319
Seabury & Co.....	1419
Westmoreland Specialty Co.....	1419
Wilde, Joseph P.....	1239
New Amsterdam Dutch rusk:	
American Pastry & Mfg. Co.....	1415
Michigan Tea Rusk Co.....	1415
Noodles. (See also Macaroni, Spaghetti.)	
Noodles, Egg:	
Maas Baking Co.....	1181
Northern Ohio Sugar:	
Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Nutmegs:	
German, Lewis & Co.....	1180
Oats:	
Gibbons, John T.....	1250
Grier, T. A., & Co.....	1165
Logan, Thomas M.....	1171
Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.).....	1250
Rothschild, D., Grain Co.....	1208
Wells, Jos. L.....	1146
Oil. (See Lemon oil; Olive oil.)	
Oleomargarin:	
Steele, Jesse A.....	1115
Wisconsin Creamery Co.....	1115
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Barbara, Frank.....	1305
Bernagozzi, William P.....	1520
Carrao, Francesco.....	1155
Cusimano & Tujague Co.....	1062
Fischer Bros.....	1602
Italian Star Produce Co.....	1640

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Manganelli, Paolo.....	1570
Marchesini, Arturo.....	1404
Marchesini Bros.....	1624
Nicholaou, Harry.....	1540
Oil Importing Co.....	1501
Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.).....	1434
Sensoli, Anthony.....	1640
Silvestri, Ernest.....	1501
Tujague, Leon.....	1062
Olives:	
Greek Trading Co.....	1275
Psiaki, Alco G.....	1047, 1048
Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)	
Orange sirup. (See Sirup, Orange.)	
Oysters:	
Bailey, James C.....	1385
Conklin, Henry R.....	1481
Decker, Garrett F., & Co.....	1192
Hayden, H. A.....	1386
Hayden, William H.....	1382
Martin, C. W., Co.....	1337
Miller, Richard C.....	1615
Robey, J. T.....	1566
Robinson, Wm.....	1604
Sprague & Doughty.....	1380
Stewart, Henry.....	1527
Wells, Arthur H.....	1616
Paprika:	
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.....	1066
McCormick & Co.....	1153,
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Rosenzweig, David.....	1631
Spira & Co.....	1631
Paste, gluten. (See Gluten paste.)	
Peach, apple, and sugar, preserved:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1038
Peach apple preserves. (See Preserves,	
Peach apple.)	
Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)	
Peach jam. (See Jam, Peach.)	
Peaches:	
Seeley, A. B., & Son.....	1262
Peanuts:	
Dixie Peanut Co.....	1372
Edenton Peanut Co.....	1263
Peas:	
Boyle, John, Co.....	1280
Pecan creams:	
Schaeffer, James E.....	1351
Peerless feed:	
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.).....	1141
Peerless horse feed:	
Kidder, F. L., & Co.....	1176
Pepper:	
Cobb Mfg. Co.....	1257
Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.....	1118
Fischer, B., & Co.....	1564, 1568
Pepper, Cayenne:	
Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co....	1013
Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Pepper-	
mint.)	
Phosphate:	
Provident Chemical Works.....	1203
Pie filling, Lemon flavored:	
Zschunke Bros.....	1595

Pie filling compound, Blackberry:	N. J. No.	Seerop Temtors, Clymer's Table:	N. J. No.
Bessire & Co.....	1593	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
Pineapple extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Pineapple.)		Senegambian Kids (candy):	
Pistachio extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Pistachio.)		American Candy Co.....	1645
Plum preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, plum.)		Shad:	
Powdered egg albumen:		—.....	1087
Jahn, W. K., Co.....	1389	—.....	1088
Powdered milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Powdered.)		Claxton, Richard W.....	1021
Preserved peach, apple, and sugar:		Shelled eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Shelled.)	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1038	Sirup, Alaga Alabama-Georgia:	
Preserved whole eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Preserved, whole.)		Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.....	1187
Preserves, Currant:		Sirup, Cane and maple, Butterfly:	
Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1081	Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394
Preserves, Peach apple:		Sirup, Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1391	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367
Preserves, Plum:		Sirup, Corn and sorghum:	
Bessire & Co.....	1584	Fort Scott Sorghum & Corn Sirup Co. 1475, 1579	
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Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1391	Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co....	1445
Preserves, Strawberry:		Sirup, Maple and cane, Butterfly:	
Knights, Alonzo A., & Son.....	1302	Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394
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Bessire & Co.....	1584	Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156
Purée, Tomato. (<i>See</i> Tomato purée.)		Sirup, Raspberry:	
Quince apple preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, Quince apple.)		Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.....	1156
Quince jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Quince.)		Sirup, Rosebud drips:	
Raisins:		Gordon Sirup & Pickle Co.....	1240
Griffith, R. C., & Co.....	1274	Sirup, Sorghum:	
Ralston Select Bran:		Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1613
Acme Mills Co.....	1507	Sirup, Sorghum and corn:	
Raspberry extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Raspberry.)		Fort Scott Sorghum Co.....	1475
Raspberry fruit juice. (<i>See</i> Fruit juice, Raspberry.)		Sodarine:	
Raspberry jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Raspberry.)		Sea Gull Specialty Co.....	1610
Raspberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Raspberry.)		Sodic aluminic sulphate:	
Raspberry sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Raspberry.)		Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Rice:		Sorghum sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Sorghum.)	
Alliance Rice & Milling Co.....	1177	Spaghetti:	
Burkenroad-Goldsmith Co. (Ltd.).....	1340	Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Cormier, Chas. E., Rice Co.....	1177	Spaghetti. (<i>See also</i> Macaroni; Noodles.)	
Griggs, Cooper & Co.....	1177	Strawberries, Crushed:	
Interior Grocery Co.....	1635	Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1543
Louisiana Molasses Co.....	1030	Strawberry extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Strawberry.)	
Seabury & Co.....	1388	Strawberry fruit juice. (<i>See</i> Fruit juice, Strawberry.)	
Vallee, P. E., & Co.....	1388	Strawberry jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Strawberry.)	
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co.....	1361	Strawberry preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, Strawberry.)	
Rose geranium extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Rose geranium.)		Sugar, Maple. (<i>See</i> Maple sugar.)	
Rosebud drips sirup:		Sugar, Northern Ohio:	
Gordon Syrup & Pickle Co.....	1240	Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
Rusk, New Amsterdam Dutch:		Sugar, Vanilla bean:	
American Pastry & Manufacturing Co....	1415	Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Michigan Tea Rusk Co.....	1415	Sugar butter maple flavor, Gate City Brand:	
Saffron:		Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
Buhl Mills Co.....	1288	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Proctor, William M., Co.....	1288	Sugar corn flakes:	
Salad oil. (<i>See</i> Olive oil.)		Grain Products Co.....	1042
Salmon:		Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042
Armsby, J. K., Co.....	1578	Sugar feed. (<i>See</i> Feeds, Sugar.)	
Branham, H. H., Co.....	1578	Sugar jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Sugar.)	
Goodman Grocery Co.....	1578	Sugar vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.)	
Sardines:		Sulphate, Sodic aluminic:	
Eastport Sardine Co.....	1567	Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
New, Frank, Co.....	1299	Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:	
		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1367

Temtors, Molasses:	N. J. No.
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.....	1399
Tomato conserve:	
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1646
Tomato ketchup:	
Alart & McGuire.....	1427
American Preserve Co.....	1510
Anderson Canning Co.....	1004
Atlas Preserving Co.....	1269, 1381
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1534
Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.....	1329
Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1195
Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1003
California Fruit Cannery's Association....	1235
Chance's, R. C., Sons.....	1006, 1522, 1563
Corey, Henry B.....	1427
Edler, Fred C.....	1054
Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.....	1427
Frazier Packing Co.....	1162, 1163, 1175, 1352
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1034, 1316, 1329, 1334
Henning, William, Co.....	1529
Huss-Edler Preserve Co.....	1054
Jersey Packing Co.....	1358
Kansas City Conserve Co.....	1405
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1224
Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1095
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241
McCord-Brady Co.....	1034
McMeehan Preserving Co.....	1080, 1276
National Pickle & Canning Co. (Dodson- Braun Branch).....	1072, 1098, 1626
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1075
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Pressing & Orr Co.....	1213
Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co.....	1346, 1358
Soper, A. C., & Co.....	1055, 1326, 1436
Spraul, George, Packing Co.....	1044
	1271 (suppl. to 1044)
Weller, H. N., & Co.....	1196
Weller, J., Co.....	1199, 1201
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Tomato preserves. (See Preserves, Tomato.)	
Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:	
.....	1085
Tomato ketchup, Pioneer Brand:	
.....	1086
Tomato paste:	
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1469
Horner, Henry & Co.....	1008
Kelty, Samuel L.....	1227
Polinsky, H.....	1001
Roncoroni, Pietro, Co.....	1053, 1065, 1231
Salem Canning Co.....	1338
Tomato pulp:	
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1064,
	1396, 1437, 1462, 1463, 1536, 1587
Baker, Walter S.....	1532
Blau's, John, Sons Co.....	1607
Boehm & Holzkamp.....	1462
Dana, Anna L.....	1407
Dana, John.....	1407
English Canning & Mfg. Co. (Inc.).....	1509
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320

Tomato pulp—Continued.	N. J. No.
Hearn Co.....	1267
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1607
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1533
Levins, S. H., & Sons.....	1532
Lord-Mott Co.....	1107
McLaughlin, J. M.....	1625
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1320
North East Preserving Works.....	1625
Phillips Packing Co.....	1261
Raab, Charles (Inc.).....	1619
Roberts Bros.....	1632
Star Canning Co.....	1607
Summers, Charles G., & Co. (Inc.).....	1268
Torsch Packing Co.....	1270
Van Camp Packing Co.....	1607
Tomato purée:	
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Levin's, S. H., Sons.....	1633
New Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1106, 1320
Tomato sauce:	
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1242
Tomatoes:	
Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co.....	1237
Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1482
Pearson, A. E., & Son.....	1371
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Tonka and compound, Vanilla:	
Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306
Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Vanilla, All-bean:	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1449
Vanilla bean sugar:	
Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Vanilla.)	
Vanilla tonka and compound:	
Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1306
Vermont maple butter hotch:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Vinegar:	
.....	1036
Avis Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1550, 1617
Barrett & Barrett.....	1206
Board, Armstrong & Co.....	1023, 1297
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.....	1524
Callahan, A. P., & Co.....	1151
Caro Vinegar Co.....	1418
Central City Pickle Co.....	1546, 1547
Chandler, B. T. & Son.....	1050, 1059, 1349
Chandler, Earl.....	1349
Eloma Mfg. Co.....	1590
Erdmann's, H., Sons.....	1184
Fleischman Vinegar Works.....	1285
Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co.....	1308
Haarmann-Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.)....	1627
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1193, 1287
Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1597
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works.....	1225
Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.).....	1627
Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co.....	1060, 1562
Off, Charles J., & Co.....	1524

Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.	"Wafels, Crème":	N. J. No.
Ogden, H. H.....	1410	De Boer & Dik.....	1039
Pacific Honey Co.....	1410	Walnuts:	
Place Bros.....	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618	Maass, William.....	1565
Prussing Bros.....	1304	Wheat:	
Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg. Co.....	1110	Hall Baker Grain Co.....	1135, 1173
Robinson Cider Vinegar Co.....	1258	Walker Grain Co.....	1173
Sharp Elliot Mfg. Co.....	1007, 1363	Whipped Cream Maple:	
Southern Cider & Vinegar Co.....	1252	Central Candy Co.....	1512
Spielmann Bros. Co.....	1159, 1200, 1298, 1441	Whiting. (See Hake, Silver.)	
Vermont Fruit Co.....	1167	Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Winter-green.)	
Wilson, W. J., & Son.....	1119, 1120, 1290		
Wilson Grocery Co.....	1617		
Zinke Mercantile Co.....	1050		

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

	N. J. No.	Coffee:	N. J. No.
Apple cider. (See Cider.)		Bour, J. M., Co.....	1236
Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.)		Brokaw Merchandise Co.....	1014
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)		Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.....	1017
Banana cordial. (See Cordial, Banana.)		(suppl. to 55)	
Beer:		Force, W. H., & Co.....	1317
Benwood Brewing Co.....	1272	International Coffee Co.....	1190, 1191, 1233
"Bernardine":		Israel, Leon, & Bros.....	1084
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Kenny, C. D., Co.....	1279
Berry Hill mineral water:		McLaughlin, W. F., & Co.....	1112
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251	Mitchell Bros.....	1317
Blackberry brandy. (See Brandy, Blackberry.)		Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.).....	1295
Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Blackberry.)		Wilde's, Samuel, Sons Co.....	1125
Brandy, Apricot:		Coffee essence:	
Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577	Zverina, A.....	1189
Miller, Tobias.....	1577	Cognac brandy. (See Brandy, Cognac.)	
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435	Cordial, Apricot:	
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248	Golden Gate Fruit Co.....	1577
Brandy, Blackberry:		Miller, Tobias.....	1577
Pure Food Distilling Co.....	1435	Cordial, Banana:	
Brandy, Cognac:		Tyson, William J.....	1523
Mangini, G., & Sons.....	1530	Cordial, Blackberry:	
Brandy, Ginger:		American Supply Co.....	1628
Schlesinger & Bender.....	1248	Arrow Distilleries.....	1205
Brandy, Grape:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1440
Basilea & Callandra.....	1592	Kauffman, H. F., & Co.....	1598
Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.)		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
"Cacao, Crème de":		Nathan, Emil.....	1628
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Rheinstrom, Minna W.....	1430
"Cassis, Crème de":		Ullman, E. D.....	1628
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247	Cream of Hops:	
Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)		Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420
Chateau Yquem:		"Crème de Cacao":	
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:		"Crème de Cassis":	
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Cider:		Crème de Menthe:	
National Fruit Products Co.....	1569	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511
Tip Top Bottling Co.....	1362	Curaçao, Orange:	
Clarendon natural mineral spring water:		Basilea & Calandra.....	1521
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247, 1511
Murray, Robert.....	1392	Damiana:	
Clearo:		Liebenthal Bros. & Co.....	1505
Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works.....	1500	Essence, Coffee. (See Coffee essence.)	
Ogren, Charles F.....	1500	Extract, Malt. (See Malt extract.)	
Coca Cola:		Gin, Buchu:	
Coca Cola Co.....	1455	Lobe, Phillip, & Son.....	1480

Gin, Mobile Buck:	N. J. No.	Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor:	N. J. No.
Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.).....	1089	Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040
Gin, Piccadilly dry:		Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)	
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.).....	1347	Tate Spring natural mineral water:	
Gin, Turkey:		Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Straus, Gunst & Co.....	1255	Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Ginger ale:		Temperine:	
Beaufont Lithia Water Co.....	1026	Laevison, A. M., & Co.....	1599
Ginger brandy. (See Brandy, Ginger.)		Turkey gin. (See Gin, Turkey.)	
Grape brandy. (See Brandy, Grape.)		Vermouth:	
Grape juice:		Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.....	1354
Bass Islands Vineyards Co.....	1348	Minuet Cordial Co.....	1354
Duroy & Haines Co.....	1283	Water, Berry Hill mineral:	
Flickinger, S. M., Co.....	1045	Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.....	1251
Granger, W. H., & Co.....	1045	Water, Clarendon natural mineral spring:	
Grape Products Co. (Inc.).....	1045	Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.....	1392
Plimpton, Cowan & Co.....	1045	Murray, Robert.....	1392
Hop cream:		Water, Royal lithia:	
Ogren, Charles F.....	1497	Anderson, William H.....	1032
Hop tonic:		Water, Tate Spring natural mineral:	
Temperance Beverage Co.....	1420	Tate Spring Co.....	1140
Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:		Tomlinson, Oscar R.....	1140
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia:	
Malt extract:		Whittle Springs Co.....	1139
Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co.....	1397	Whisky:	
Maraschino:		McCormack, J. A.....	1111
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Whittle's epsom-lithia water:	
Mobile Buck Gin:		Whittle Springs Co.....	1139
Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.).....	1089	Wine:	
Niersteiner:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1483
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452	Dorn, John G.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Orange curacao. (See Curacao, Orange.)		Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. Wine Co.....	1016
Palmetto Jamaica Rum. (See Rum, Palmetto Jamaica.)			(suppl. to 83)
Piccadilly Dry Gin:		Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.).....	1347	Wine, Champagne:	
Royal lithia water:		Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liquor Co...	1144
Anderson, William H.....	1032	Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.).....	1144
Rum, Palmetto Jamaica:		Finke's, A., Widow.....	1020
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1511	Groezeinger, Emile A.....	1020
Sarsaparilla:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.....	1247
Beaufont Lithia Water Co.....	1466	Ripin & Co.....	1149
Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scuppernong.)		Schraubstadter, Ernest.....	1020
Sirup, Tamarind:		Wilson Fruit Juice Co.....	1226
Bernogozzi, W. P.....	1082	Wine, Chateau Yquem:	
Soda-water flavor, Cherry:		Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.....	1417
Blue Seal Supply Co.....	1040	Wine, Niersteiner:	
Soda-water sirup cola:		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	1452
Hutchinson, W. H., & Son.....	1031	Wine, Scuppernong:	
		Sweet Valley Wine Co.....	1649

DRUGS.

Antikamnia tablets:	N. J. No.	Beauty cream, Kintho:	N. J. No.
Antikamnia Chemical Co.....	1056	Kintho Mfg. Co.....	1379
Antimalarico, Ferro-China:		Beef, iron, and wine:	
Saunig, A., & Co.....	1222	Kent Drug Co.....	1474
Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's:		Berry's freckle ointment:	
Horter, "John" W.....	1545	Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.....	1376
Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for:		Bitters, Fernet-Branca:	
Tucker, Nathan.....	1077	Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
Asthma cure, Stello's:		Bitters (Fernet Milano):	
Muller, William H.....	1079	Italian Importing Co.....	1152
Baby's Friend, Kopp's:		Bitters, Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.....	1068	Maiolatesi, D., & Co.....	1284
Balsam, Denton's healing:		Boro Pepsin, Laxative:	
Hall & Ruckel.....	1464, 1465	Senore Chemical Co.....	1221

Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's: N. J. No.		(Fernet milano) bitters: N. J. No.	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	Italian Importing Co.	1152
Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:		Ferro-China Antimalarico:	
Horter, "John" W.	1545	Saunig, A., & Co.	1222
Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:		Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:	
Horter, "John" W.	1844	Maioletesi, D., & Co.	1284
Camphor:		Fever and pain powder, Dixie:	
Middleton, L. D.	1428	Morris-Morton Drug Co.	1178
Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combination treat-		Freckle ointment, Berry's:	
ment for:		Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.	1376
Johnson, O. A.	1058 (suppl. to 266)	German headache powder:	
Castor oil:		Tallman, Warren D.	1350
Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.)	1606	Gessler's magic headache wafers:	
Catarrh cure, Hall's:		Gessler, Max.	1051
Cheney, F. J.	1182	Gold medal coffee cocktail:	
Cheney Medicine Co.	1182	Mihalovitch Co.	1282
Cerrodanie capsules:		Gum, chewing:	
Cerrodanie Co.	1025	Sterling Remedy Co.	1078
Jameson, Samuel H.	1025	Hair balsam:	
Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:		Wells, E. S.	1228
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.	1234	Hall's catarrh cure:	
Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chewing.)		Cheney, F. J.	1182
Cholera mixture, Sun:		Cheney Medicine Co.	1182
Merchants' Drug Corporation.	1063	Headache powder, German:	
Coca calisaya:		Tallman, Warren D.	1350
Shepard Pharmacal Co.	1219	Headache powders, Peck's:	
Cocktail, gold medal coffee:		Peck-Johnson Co.	1157
Mihalovitch Co.	1282	Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:	
Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:		Gessler, Max.	1051
Morse, Hazen.	1221	Herculeine tonic, Dr. Kennedy:	
Coderre's Infants' sirups:		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.	1234
Mortimer, George & Co.	1277	Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:	
Coffee cocktail, gold medal:		Bendiner & Schlesinger.	1551
Mihalovitch Co.	1282	Schlesinger, Maurice C.	1551
Colocynth, powdered:		Hoxsie's croup remedy:	
Woodward, Allaire, & Co.	1012	Kells Co.	1218
Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:		Hydrogen peroxid:	
Bendiner & Schlesinger.	1551	Langley & Michaels Co.	1390
Schlesinger, Maurice C.	1551	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	1539
Cough drops, Williams' Russian:		Infant's sirup, Coderre's:	
Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.	1197	Mortimer, George, & Co.	1277
Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):		Iron, and wine, Beef:	
Morse, Hazen.	1221	Kent Drug Co.	1474
Croup remedy, Hoxsie's:		Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment	
Kells Co.	1218	for cancer:	
Damiana extract with saw palmetto:		Johnson, O. A.	1058 (suppl. to 266)
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.	1560	Kamala round:	
Denton's healing balsam:		Woodward, Allaire & Co.	1011
Hall & Ruckel.	1464, 1465	Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:	
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism:		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.	1234
Detchon, I. A.	1091	Kennedy's, Dr., Herculeine tonic:	
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheumatism tablets:		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.	1234
Detchon, I. A.	1091	Kennedy, Dr., worm sirup:	
Dixie fever and pain powder:		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.	1234
Morris-Morton Drug Co.	1178	Kintho beauty cream:	
Drug-habit cure:		Kintho Mfg. Co.	1379
St. James Society.	1291	Kline's, Dr., Great nerve restorer:	
Epilepsy cure:		Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.	1070
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Kopp's Baby's Friend:	
Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:		Kopp, Mrs. J. A.	1068
Hollowell, A. K.	1093	La Sanadora:	
New Vienna Medicine Co.	1093	Romero, Benigo.	1076
Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns's:		Laudanum:	
Towns's, Dr., Medical Co.	1170	Merchants' Drug Corporation.	1063
Fernet-Branca bitters:		Laxative Boro Pepsin:	
Maioletesi, D., & Co.	1284	Senoret Chemical Co.	1232

Lindley's, Dr., epilepsy remedy:	N. J. No.	Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:	N. J. No.
Hollowell, A. K.	1093	Horter, "John" W.	1544
New Vienna Medicine Co.	1093	Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:		Detchon, I. A.	1091
Flourney, T. N.	1019	Saw palmetto, Extract of damiana with:	
Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.	1019	Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.	1560
Morphine cure:		Senna, Alex., powdered:	
Lexington Drug & Chemical Co.	1495	Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.	1009, 1010
Morse's cream:		Soothing sirup, Wood's:	
Morse, Hazen.	1221	Wood, William J.	1322
Nerve-tonic, Dr. Peeble's:		Stello's asthma cure:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Muller, William H.	1179
Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:		Sun cholera mixture:	
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.	1070	Merchant's Drug Corporation.	1063
Niter, Sweet spirits of:		Sweet spirits of niter:	
Merchants' Drug Corporation.	1063	Merchants' Drug Corporation.	1063
Oil. (See Castor oil.)		Sweet's honey vermifuge:	
Oxidine:		Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.	1113
Patton-Worsham Drug Co.	1035	Teethina, D. Moffett's:	
Pain powder, Dixie fever and:		Flourney, T. N.	1019
Morris-Morton Drug Co.	1178	Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.	1019
Peck's headache powders:		Towns', Dr., epilepsy treatment:	
Peck-Johnson Co.	1157	Towns', Dr., Medical Co.	1170
Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:		Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)..	1079	Tucker, Nathan.	1077
Peeble's, Dr., Nerve-Tonic:		Turpentine:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.).	1079	American Coffee Co.	1443
Pepsin, Laxative Boro:		Bang, Charles.	1373
Senoret Chemical Co.	1232	Barclay Naval Stores Co.	1373
Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:		Carolina Pine Products Co.	1608
American Druggists Syndicate.	1194	Gilman, Z. D.	1022
Peroxide of hydrogen. (See Hydrogen per-		Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co.	1124
oxid.)		Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:	
Pink root:		Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co.	1113
Rosenbaum, Isaac & Sons.	1339	"Vino Vito";	
Radio-sulpho:		American Cordial & Distilling Co.	1215
Schuch, Philip, jr.	1049	Williams's Russian cough drops:	
Radio-sulpho brew:		Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.	1197
Schuch, Philip, jr.	1049	Wine, beef, iron, and:	
Rheumatic cure:		Kent Drug Co.	1474
Fitch Remedy Co.	1024	Wood's soothing sirup:	
Rheumatism, Dr. Detchon's relief for:		Wood, William J.	1322
Detchon, I. A.	1091	Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:	
		Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.	1234

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1651.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED SALMON.

On March 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 900 cases of salmon, each containing 48 cans of the product, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of J. H. Allen & Co. (Inc.), St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about September 15, 1911, by Gorman & Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On case) "4 Doz. Tall Cans—Alaska Chief Brand—Alaska Pink Salmon. Gorman & Company, Inc., Distributors, Seattle, U. S. A. . . S. N. P." (On cans) "Alaska Chief (Design bust of Indian) Pink Salmon. One Pound Salmon—Gorman & Co., Distributors, Seattle, U. S. A. Trade Mark Registered—Empty contents immediately after opening—Alaska Chief (Design picture of salmon) Pink Salmon—The best fish caught in Alaskan waters—Packed by Shakan Salmon Company, Shakan, Alaska."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement and device regarding the contents of the cans of said product which were false and misleading, in that the words "Best Fish Caught in Alaskan Waters" contained in said label were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the fish contained in said cans was the highest quality and grade of salmon, whereas in truth and in fact it was not of the

highest quality and grade, but consisted of "humpback," or salmon of merely average good quality.

On April 22, 1912, Gorman & Co., claimant, Seattle, Wash., having appeared and consented in writing to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution of bond by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$1,000, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1912.*

1651

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1652.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On March 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 55 barrels, more or less, of vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of May Bros., a partnership consisting of Charles H. May, Jake K. May, and Burt W. May, Fremont, Nebr., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 30, 1911, by the Marshall Vinegar Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "May Brothers. Pure Cider Vinegar—50 Galls.—Fremont, Neb."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of a diluted solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and foreign material high in reducing sugars and mineral waters, which had been mixed and packed with said vinegar so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that none of the barrels containing the product contained pure cider vinegar, as they purported to, but did contain an imitation vinegar, which consisted of a mixture prepared in imitation of cider vinegar.

On April 22, 1912, the said Marshall Vinegar Co., claimant, having stipulated and agreed that a decree might be entered; judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and the court found that the product was misbranded. It was further ordered that upon payment of all costs by said claimant, and the execution and delivery of bond by it, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, fixed by the court at \$400, the 51 barrels of the product which had been seized should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1912.*

53669°—No. 1652—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1653.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CHAMPAGNE.

On January 20, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 28, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, of a consignment of so-called champagne, which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Richelieu Sec Extra Dry Champagne, Not fermented in the Bottle, Guaranteed pure and wholesome and to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906, Serial No. 2161."

Analysis of a sample of this product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department, showed it to be flat, with a decided taste of sweet cider; that it was slightly carbonated, and not of foreign origin. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was offered for sale under the descriptive name of another article, to wit, champagne, without qualifying words as to the place of manufacture, when in truth and in fact it was not champagne, as known and recognized by the trade immediately interested therein nor by the general public, but was an imitation champagne. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that by the label and brand the product purported and represented to be a foreign product, and of French origin and manufacture, when in truth and in fact, it was a domestic product, and of

American origin and manufacture. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that they purported and represented the product to be genuine champagne, made in and imported from the country of France, when such was untrue and false, and further, in that they purported and represented the product to be a foreign product and of French origin and manufacture, when such was untrue and false.

On February 8, 1911, the defendant filed a motion to quash the information, which was overruled on February 14, 1911; on February 17, 1911, defendant filed demurrer to the information, which was sustained on March 25, 1911, on the ground of lack of certain affidavits, with leave granted plaintiff to file additional affidavits within thirty days. These affidavits were filed on April 20, 1911, and on September 28, 1911, defendant demurred to the information as last amended, and on September 30, 1911, the demurrer was overruled by the court. On October 6, 1911, defendant was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty; on October 9, 1911, the case was tried before a jury and the jury disagreed. Ten of the jury were for conviction, and one against conviction, the case having been submitted to a panel of eleven jurors, one juror having met with accident during the course of the trial. On April 1, 1912, defendant withdrew its plea of not guilty and entered a plea of nolo contendere, and on the same day the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 11, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1654.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF PASTURE DAIRY MEAL; ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF RED FEATHER POULTRY SCRATCH FEED; ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF JUNE PASTURE DAIRY MEAL; MISBRANDING OF ARAB BALANCED HORSE FEED.

On March 14, March 17, March 14, and February 3, 1910, the United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district separate informations against the M. C. Peters Mill Co., a corporation, Omaha, Nebr., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On January 15, 1909, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois of a quantity of stock feed which was alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs. Pasture Dairy Meal Pure Ground Alfalfa and fine Syrup 13% Protein, 2% Fat, 18% Fiber, M. C. Peters Mill Company, Omaha, Neb."

Analysis of a sample of this product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department, showed the following results: Moisture, 14.43 per cent; ether extract, 1.31 per cent; protein, 10.89 per cent; crude fiber, 16.41 per cent. Misbranding was charged in the information for the reason that the product bore a label and statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which was alleged to have been false and misleading, in that said product did not contain 13 per cent of protein, 2 per cent of fat, and 18 per cent crude fiber, but contained lesser amounts of these substances.

(2) On January 27, 1909, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Illinois of a quantity of stock feed which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs. Red Feather Poultry Food, Manufactured by M. C. Peters Mill Co., Alfalfa Queen Mills, Omaha, Nebr., Protein 12-15%, Fat 2-4%,

Crude Fiber 4-8%. 100 lbs. Scratch Food Red Feather Pure grains and alfalfa leaf, balanced for best results."

Analysis of a sample of this product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department, showed the following results: Kaffir corn, 23.4 per cent; corn, 40.8 per cent; wheat, 13.5 per cent; bindweed, 5.3 per cent; meat, 6.1 per cent; foxtails, 5.4 per cent; linseed, 1.9 per cent; pigweeds, 1.3 per cent; barley, 0.7 per cent; oats, 0.4 per cent; mustards, 0.4 per cent; legumes, 0.4 per cent; miscellaneous seeds and chaff, 0.4 per cent. Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that the product was alleged to have mixed and packed with it a substance, to wit, weed seeds, which reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected its quality and strength. Misbranding was charged in the information for the reason that the product bore a label and statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which was alleged to have been false and misleading, in that the product did not contain from 12 to 15 per cent protein, but contained less than 12 per cent of protein; and that it did not contain from 2 to 4 per cent fat, but contained less than 2 per cent fat; and it did not contain from 4 to 8 per cent of crude fiber, but contained less than 4 per cent crude fiber. Misbranding was charged for the further reason that the product bore a label and statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which was alleged to have been false and misleading in that, in addition to pure grains and alfalfa leaf, as stated on said label, the product contained about 21 per cent of ingredients which were neither pure grain nor alfalfa leaf, over half of said ingredients being weed seeds.

(3) On January 28, 1909, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Georgia of a quantity of stock feed which was alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs. June Pasture Dairy Meal Pure Ground Alfalfa and Fine Syrup; Protein 11-13%; Fat 1-2%; Crude Fiber 20-26%; M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Nebraska."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 17.09 per cent; ether extract, 1.15 per cent; protein, 8.45 per cent; crude fiber, 17.10 per cent. Misbranding was charged in the information for the reason that the product bore a label and statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein which was alleged to have been false and misleading, in that said product did not contain 11 to 13 per cent protein and 20 to 26 per cent crude fiber, but less amounts of these substances.

(4) On January 28, 1909, from the State of Nebraska into the State of Georgia of a quantity of stock feed which was misbranded.

The product was labeled: "Arab Balanced Horse Feed, Oats, Corn & Alfalfa flavored with syrup. Protein 10-12%; Fat 3-4%; Crude Fiber 6-12%. M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Nebr."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 19.05 per cent; ether extract, 2.73 per cent; protein, 8.33 per cent; crude fiber, 7.65 per cent. Misbranding was charged in the information for the reason that the product bore a label and statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, because said product contained 8.33 per cent protein and no more, 2.73 per cent ether extract and no more, and 7.73 per cent crude fiber and no more.

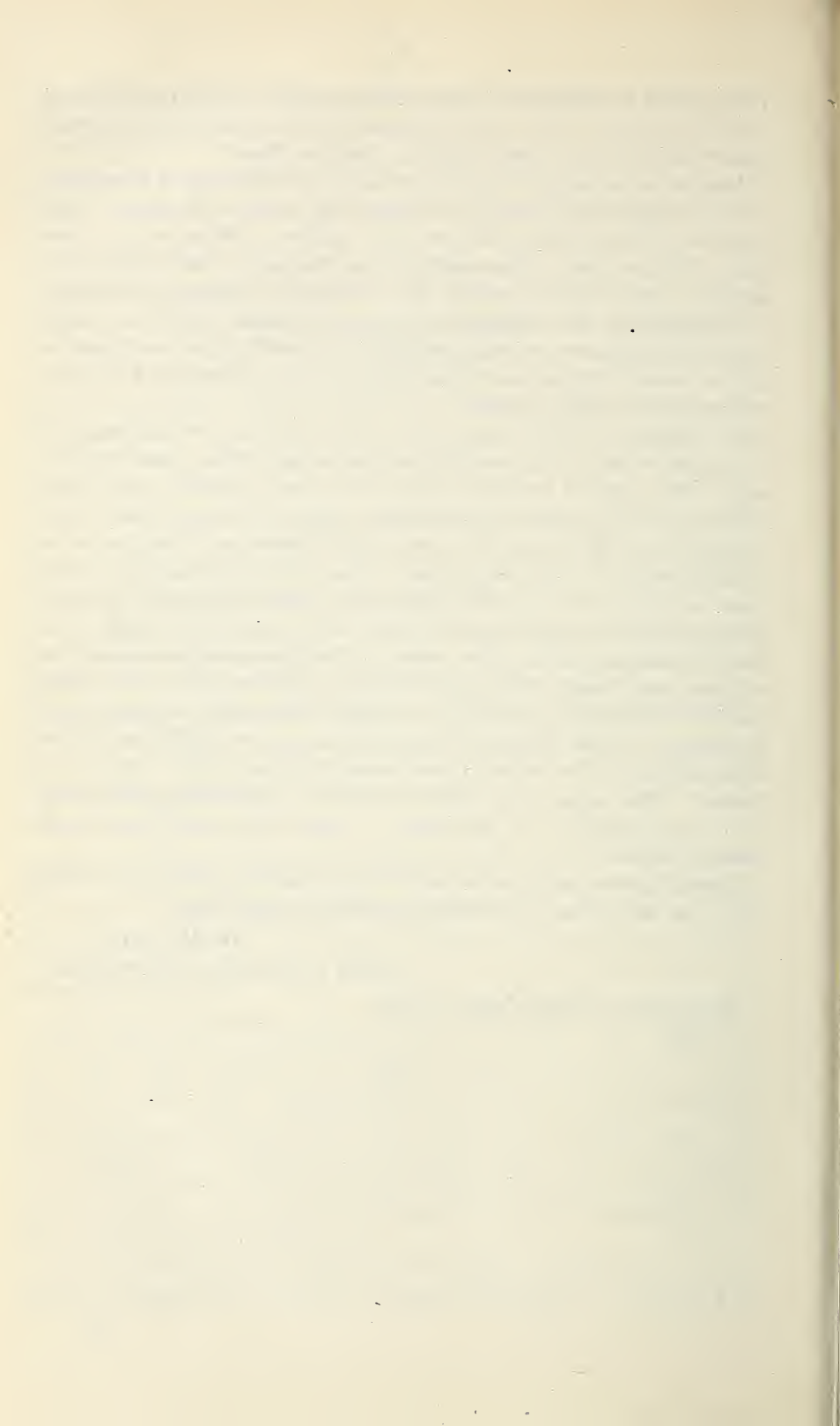
On March 25, 1912, these cases having come on for hearing, and having previously been consolidated by order of the court, by consent of the parties in open court, a jury was waived, and it was agreed that the cases so consolidated might be tried to the court, without the intervention of a jury, and thereupon the cases were called for trial. At the beginning of the trial the defendant in open court admitted that it was guilty as to the information charging misbranding of Arab Balanced Horse Feed, and denied guilt as to the informations in the other cases. After due consideration of the evidence and being fully advised in the premises, the court found that the defendant was guilty as to the information charging misbranding of Arab Balanced Horse Feed, and not guilty as to the informations in the other three cases, and each and every count thereof. Thereupon, upon motion of the United States Attorney, the court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$75 and costs taxed at \$28.63.

The allegation in the information (2) that the product was stock food was erroneous. It should have been poultry food.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 13, 1912.*



Issued September 27, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1655.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF ICE CREAM CONES.

On September 30, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against the Star Wafer Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Oklahoma, with an office at Birmingham, Ala., alleging shipment by it, on July 1, 1910, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Alabama into the State of Tennessee of a consignment of ice cream cones which were adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Boric acid (qualitative test), positive; boric acid, 0.18 per cent; coal-tar color, present, identified as Naphthol Yellow S; No. of cones, O. K. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, namely, boric acid, which might render it injurious to health.

On March 6, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12, 1912.*

53669°—No. 1655—12



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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1656.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED HULLS.

On November 22, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 252 sacks of cottonseed hulls, each purporting to contain 100 pounds, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of T. F. McGahee, Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 4, 1911, by the McCaw Manufacturing Co., Hurtsboro, Ala., and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "100 Lbs. Cotton Seed Hulls Manufactured by McCaw Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga."

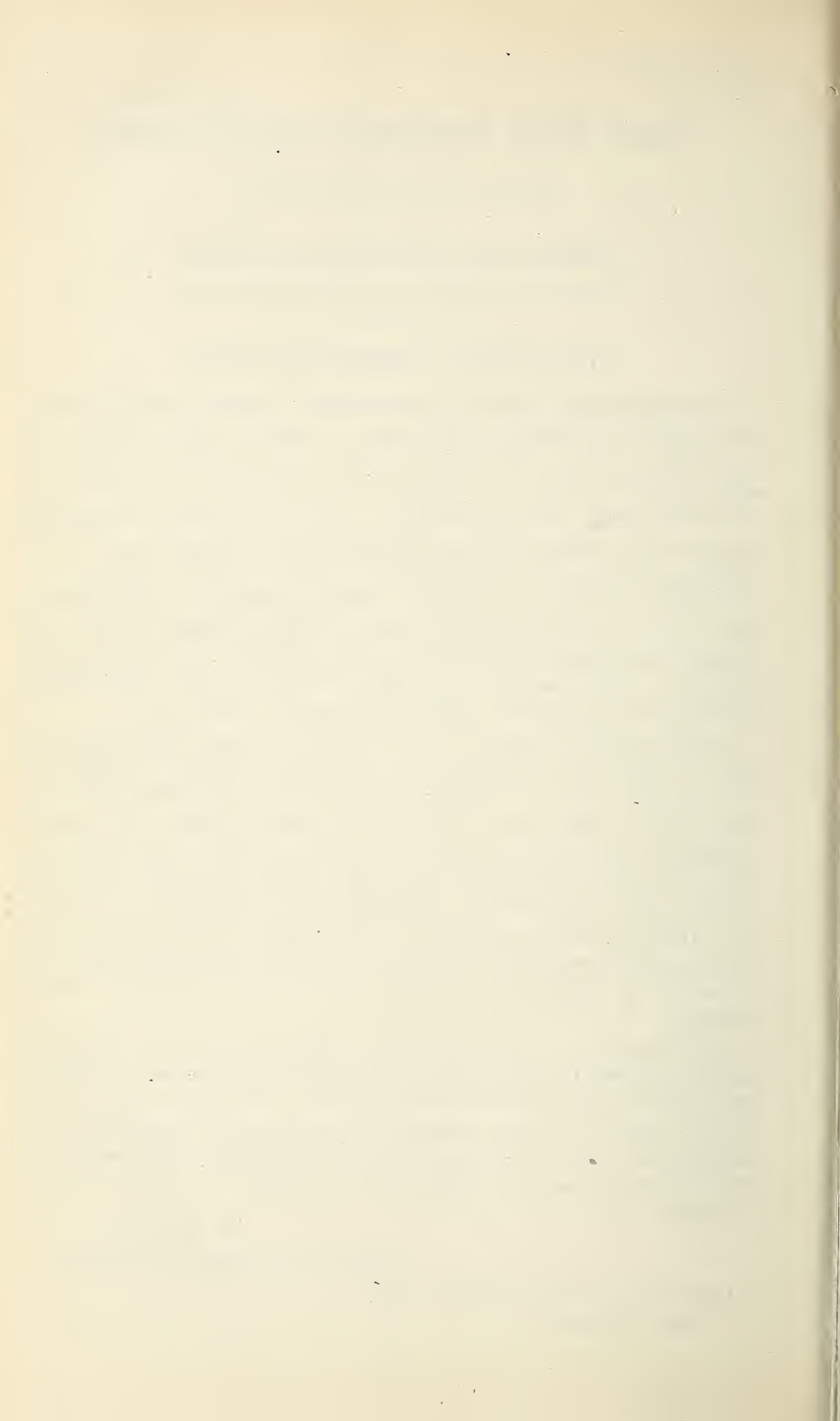
Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the contents of the sacks of the product were stated in terms of weight, to wit, in figures thereon, indicating the number of pounds each sack contained, but they were not correctly stated thereon, the number of pounds indicated on said sacks being more in some cases and less in others than the actual number of pounds contained in said sacks, and the 252 sacks of the product were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in this respect, to wit, that they did not contain the number of pounds of cottonseed hulls they purported to contain as stated and indicated by the label, figures, and marks thereon.

On November 27, 1911, the McCaw Manufacturing Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of costs by said claimant and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1912.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1657.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED CIDER VINEGAR.

On April 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of—

(1) Three barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Frank L. Johnson and Elmer B. Swanson, doing business under the firm name of Johnson & Swanson, Jamestown, N. Y.

(2) Seventeen barrels of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Elmer A. Donelson, Jamestown, N. Y.

The libel alleged that the 20 barrels of the product had been shipped on January 17, 1911, by Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co., a corporation, Allegheny, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charged adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Price & Lucas Guaranteed Liberty Bell Pure Cider Vinegar Serial No. 3390 Allegheny, Pa."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that there had been mixed and packed with the product a mixture of distilled vinegar and foreign material high in reducing sugars and foreign ash material, which said substances had been substituted wholly or in part for cider vinegar, reducing the quality and injuriously affecting the strength of said product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive all purchasers.

On April 23, 1912, the Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co., Allegheny, Pa., claimant, having withdrawn the answer to the libel filed by it and paid all costs, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon the execution of bond by said claimant in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1912.*

1657

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1658.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On March 26 and 27, 1912, Curtis W. Thomas, of Adamstown, Md., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of milk. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the milk was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, the said Curtis W. Thomas was afforded an opportunity to present to the Health Office evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner, but he failed to avail himself of the opportunity and the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On April 17, 1912, information was filed against the said Curtis W. Thomas in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the milk sold on March 26 was adulterated in that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality, and charging that the milk sold on March 27 was adulterated for the reason that a certain valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been abstracted in part therefrom, and it was further adulterated in that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce and lower its quality. On the same day the defendant appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$25 was imposed.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1912.*

53669°—No. 1658—12



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, BY JOHN BURNET. This work is a comprehensive account of the reign of Charles I, from 1625 to 1649. It covers the political, religious, and military events of the period, as well as the personal life of the king. The author, John Burnet, was a prominent English historian and theologian. His work is considered one of the most important sources for the study of the English Civil War and the reign of Charles I. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is well organized. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of England in the 17th century.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1659.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On March 16, 1912, George P. Altman, of Frederick, Md., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, the said George P. Altman was afforded an opportunity to present to the Health Office evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner, but he failed to avail himself of the opportunity and the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On April 20, 1912, information was filed against the said George P. Altman in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the cream was adulterated in that a valuable constituent of said article, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part. On the same day the defendant appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

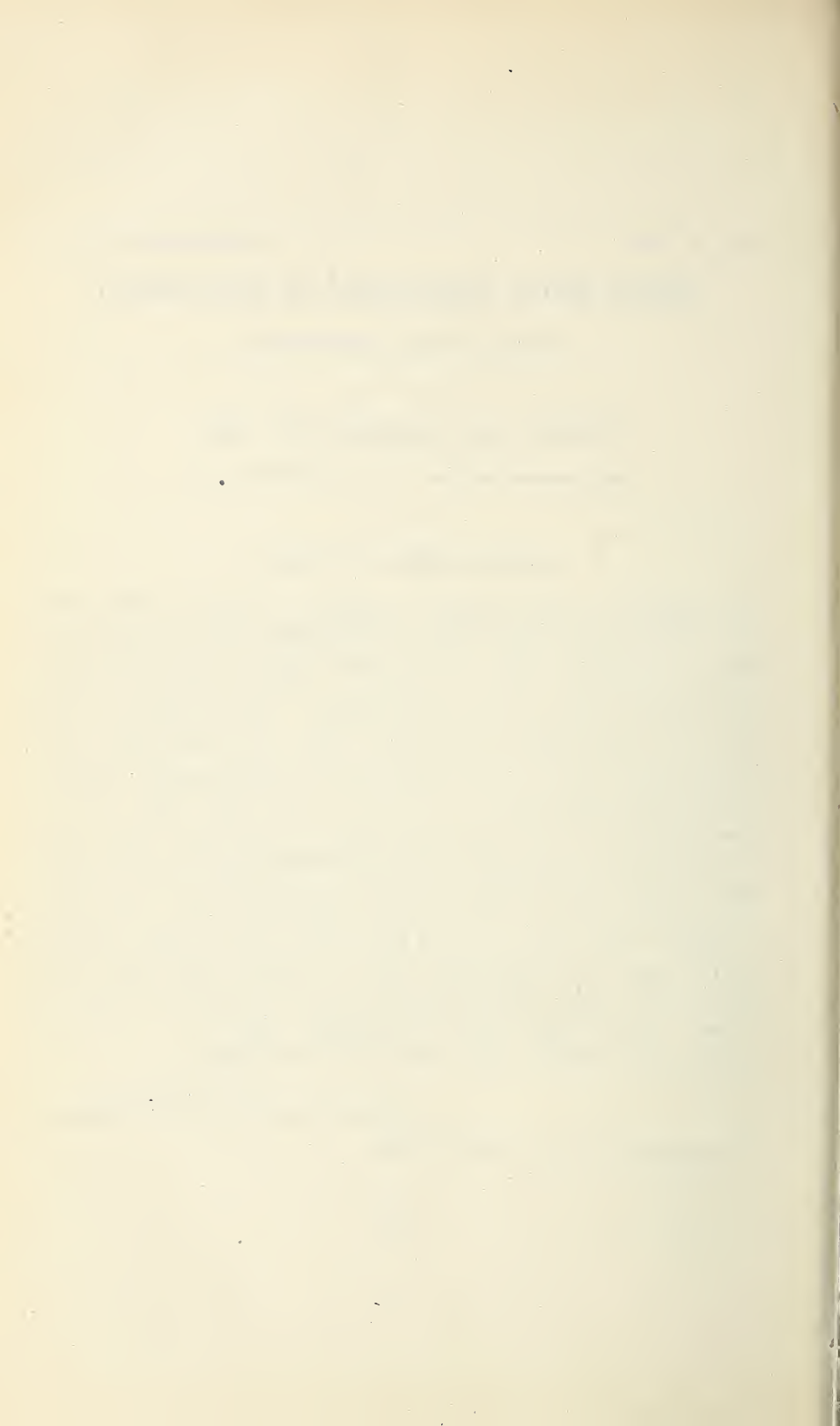
W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1912.*

53669—No. 1659—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1660.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On March 15, 1912, John W. Engle, of Frederick, Md., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, the said John W. Engle was afforded an opportunity to present to the Health Office evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner, but he failed to avail himself of the opportunity and the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On April 4, 1912, information was filed against the said John W. Engle in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the cream was adulterated for the reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part. On the same day the defendant appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$5 was imposed.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 15, 1912.*

53669°—No. 1660—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1661.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1911, John Paul Woods, of Sterling, Va., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of milk. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the milk was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, the said John Paul Woods was afforded an opportunity to present to the Health Office evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner, but he failed to avail himself of the opportunity and the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On February 26, 1912, information was filed against the said John Paul Woods in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the milk was adulterated in that it was packed and mixed with a substance which reduced and lowered its quality, to wit, water. On the same day the defendant appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$25 was imposed.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1912.*

54131°—No. 1661—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1662.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 21, 1911, Albert Mack, of McLean, Va., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of milk. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the milk was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, the said Albert Mack was afforded an opportunity to present to the Health Office evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner, but he failed to avail himself of the opportunity and the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On April 13, 1912, information was filed against the said Albert Mack in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the milk was adulterated for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality. On the same day the defendant appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1912.*

54131°—No. 1662—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1663.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On November 14, 1911, John W. Smith, of Lincoln, Va., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused a sample from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and report made indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, the said John W. Smith was afforded an opportunity to present to the Health Office evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner, but he failed to avail himself of the opportunity and the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

On April 15, 1912, information was filed against the said John W. Smith in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the cream was adulterated in that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part. On the same day the defendant entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$5 was imposed.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1912.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1664.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On April 22, 1911, and May 31, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district two informations against The Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 20, 1909, from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and on or about October 14, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Louisiana, of separate consignments of maraschino cherries which were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The first-named consignment was labeled: "Maraschino Cherries Contains harmless pure food color and less than $\frac{1}{10}$ benzoate of soda. Minuet Cordial Co. Distributors. Kansas City, Mo." The second consignment was labeled: "Maraschino Cherries Contains harmless color and preserved with less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% of Benzoate of Soda. Distributed by Hy. Block Co. Ltd. New Orleans, La."

An analysis of a sample of the product contained in the first consignment, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department, showed the following results: Color, Ponceau 3 R; alcohol, none; polarization, direct -12.0, invert -13.2, invert 87° C., -0.0; solids by refractometer on juice, 42.0; specific gravity, 1.1872. The product was shown to have been artificially colored; the liquid was a weak sweet liqueur, highly flavored with essence of bitter almonds. Analysis of a sample of the second consignment by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Liquor: Solids, 37.95 per cent; nonsugar solids, 0.59 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 1.18

per cent; reducing sugars as invert, 36.18 per cent; polarization direct temperature at 26° C., -9.05; polarization invert temperature at 24.5° C., -10.60; polarization invert at 87° C., -0.2; ash, 0.24 per cent; specific gravity at 15.6° C., 1.1689; alcohol, trace; hydrocyanic acid, none. Cherries: Condition, O. K.; colored with coal tar color, Ponceau 3 R; salicylates, saccharin, negative; benzoic acid, as sodium benzoate, 0.02 per cent; arsenic, none. It was also shown that the product consisted of common cherries in a weak solution flavored with bitter almonds. There were no characteristics of the maraschino liqueur such as produced from the marasca cherries of Dalmatia. Misbranding was alleged in both informations for the reasons that said article of food was then and there offered for sale and sold as aforesaid under the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, under the name of "Maraschino Cherries;" when in truth and in fact said article of food was not then and there "Maraschino Cherries," nor did it consist of cherries packed or preserved in genuine maraschino liqueur or cordial, but said cherries were packed or preserved in a liqueur or cordial made in imitation of the genuine maraschino; a liqueur or cordial which originated, and is produced, in Dalmatia, Austria. That said article of food was then and there labeled, as aforesaid, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that by said label and brand said article of food purported and was represented to be "Maraschino Cherries," or cherries packed or preserved in maraschino liqueur or cordial, when in truth and in fact said article of food was not then and there "Maraschino Cherries," nor cherries packed or preserved in maraschino liqueur or cordial. That the label and brand on said article of food, as above described, did then and there bear a statement regarding said articles of food, and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which statement was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that it purported and represented said article of food then and there to be "Maraschino Cherries", or cherries packed or preserved in genuine maraschino liqueur or cordial, which liqueur or cordial originated and is produced in Dalmatia, Austria, whereas in truth and in fact said article of food was not then and there "Maraschino Cherries," nor did it consist of cherries packed or preserved in genuine maraschino liqueur or cordial.

On September 28, 1911, motion to quash the informations was filed by the defendant, and on September 30, 1911, this motion was overruled by the court. On October 2, 1911, the defendant filed a demurrer to the informations, which was overruled by the court on the same day. On October 4 the defendant was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. On the same day a jury was impaneled and the trial of the cases begun. On October 6 the jury returned a verdict

of guilty. The charge of the court (Sater, J.) to the jury was as follows:

Gentlemen of the jury: These are important cases, as are all criminal cases. In reaching a conclusion you will not be controlled or influenced by the fact that there is, or may be, a large sum of money invested in the manufacture of the product in question. The case is to be determined according to what is right, not according to the amount involved. It arises under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, whose purpose is to prevent deceit and false pretenses in the sale of foods and drugs, and to safeguard the public health.

The charge is that the article of food produced by the defendant is misbranded. Under the Act an article of food is deemed to be misbranded if it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, or if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or if the package, or container, or its labels, should bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular. To that there are some exceptions, but we are not interested in them in this case.

You are the triers of the facts of this case; the Constitution makes you such. You are to determine what the facts of this case are, as developed by the evidence given before you.

In the course of the trial, and in the closing argument, counsel stated their recollection and understanding of the facts. In its charge the Court will refer to some—not all—of the facts, for the purposes of illustration and to bring to your minds the issues involved, but you are to use your recollection of what the evidence is, not the recollection of the lawyers or that of the Court. You are to consider the whole of the evidence and to determine the issues from the whole of the evidence. In so far as the arguments of the lawyers aided you in analyzing and understanding the evidence, you should avail yourselves of their assistance, but the recollection of it must be yours, and not that of the lawyers or of myself.

In the course of argument allusions were made to the law by counsel. You take your law from the Court, and not from the lawyers.

You are the judges of the weight of the evidence and of the credibility of the witnesses. In determining what weight and credibility you will give to a witness, you should consider his opportunities for knowing of matters concerning which he testified; his intelligence; his conduct on the witness stand; the probabilities or improbabilities of his statements; his prejudice or interest, if any, in the result of the suit; whether he is corroborated or uncorroborated; whether he is contradicted or uncontradicted in his evidence; in short, all of the facts and circumstances which reflect on his credibility, and then determine what weight you will give to his statements.

The defendant is presumed to be innocent. This presumption is a fact to be considered in this case along with all of the other facts. It runs in its favor as to every element of the crime charged, and abides with it throughout the trial until removed beyond a reasonable doubt.

To convict, the government must convince you, and each of you, of the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt must be a substantial doubt arising out of the evidence of the case. It is not a mere conjured up, imaginary doubt, but a doubt for which a reason can be given; such a doubt as would exist in the mind of a reasonable man after a free, full, fair consideration of all the evidence. But the law does not exclude all doubt, because absolute certainty is not possible.

You are to pass upon two cases. They have been tried together and are to be considered on the evidence which was given before you.

It is admitted that the defendant shipped and caused to be shipped and delivered the articles named in the respective informations to the respective parties named in them. They were shipped from one state to another, and passed thereby into interstate commerce. It is also admitted that the bottles so shipped and delivered were branded as set out in the information. Some of the bottles are offered in evidence, and will be subject to your inspection.

The charge which the government makes is that the article of food contained in the bottles was misbranded in the following particulars: That it was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article of food, namely, Maraschino Cherries, when, in truth and in fact, the article of food was not Maraschino Cherries and did not consist of cherries packed or preserved in genuine Maraschino liqueur or cordial, but that the cherries were packed or preserved in a liqueur or cordial made in imitation of the genuine Maraschino, a liqueur or cordial which originated and is produced in Dalmatia, Austria; that the article of food in question was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that it purported to be and was represented to be Maraschino Cherries, or cherries packed in Maraschino, or preserved in Maraschino liqueur or cordial, while in fact the article of food was not Maraschino Cherries, and was not packed or preserved in Maraschino liqueur; that the label and brand on this article of food bore a statement regarding the article itself and its ingredients and substances which was false, misleading and deceptive, because it purported and represented such article to be Maraschino Cherries, or cherries packed in Maraschino liqueur or cordial, which liqueur or cordial originated in Dalmatia, Austria, whereas, in fact, the cherries were not Maraschino Cherries and did not consist of cherries packed or preserved in genuine Maraschino liqueur or cordial.

Such are the charges made in the respective informations. To the charges which the government has undertaken to prove the defendant has entered a plea of "not guilty," and that puts in issue each and every one of such charges.

There grows in Dalmatia, in Austria, a small, dark-colored, bitter cherry with a rather large stone. There may be some variation in the evidence as to the description of the cherry, but you will recall the evidence and be guided by it. The cherry is not edible; at least, not much eaten. It grows on a small tree in places which one of the witnesses, at least, has said are barren. It does not grow in orchards. The government has introduced evidence to show that the tree is indigenous to Dalmatia, and that efforts to transplant it have not been successful, and that the cherry loses flavor when transplanted. The cherry which grows on the tree is called the Marasque cherry. From the pulp of the cherry and the leaves of the tree, so the witness Koch states, is distilled Maraschino. Bodman further testified that Maraschino is produced from the cherry and the leaves and bark of the tree.

Maraschino is not a cherry. It is a liqueur or cordial high in alcohol, the percentage of which has been variously stated by different witnesses, some giving as high as seventy per cent. Its characteristics, of course, you will determine from the evidence. There is also evidence to show that it has a peculiar flavor; the fact as to that you will also determine from the evidence. Bodman wished to purchase, so he has told you, three thousand gallons of Maraschino, and that the capacity of the producing distilleries was such that from twelve to fifteen thousand gallons could have been furnished. He named four distilleries of which he learned while in Dalmatia, three of which, as I

recall his evidence, he visited. The witness Koch named six, and testified that the liqueur or cordial is drank as a beverage, and described the use of paper discs which are used to preserve as long as possible the flavor. Bettman has testified that it cannot be drank, or at least that it is not used as a beverage. His precise statement you must yourselves determine. It is for you to say which of these two witnesses you believe,—which had the best knowledge of its use as a beverage.

The liqueur or cordial Maraschino was originally made in Dalmatia a long time ago, and it has been stated here that two of the houses still in existence and producing it are more than a hundred years old.

There is evidence that considerable quantities of the cherries have been dried and exported, mainly to Germany, and that the liqueur or cordial Maraschino has been exported to various countries which have been named in your presence. Bodman testified that he bought a quantity of it to be used in his business at Ludlow, Kentucky, and that in the use of it he reduces the percentage of alcohol from about seventy per cent to one per cent. Bettman told you of his inability to find it in this city some time ago but did find some in New York and purchased it. If this occurred, however, after the information was filed, then you should not consider his purchase as reflecting on the extent of the commercial use of Maraschino before the suit was brought. You should so consider the evidence of Bodman also, if his purchase occurred subsequent to the filing of the information. Brachman, a Cincinnati merchant, testified that he has handled Luxardo's Maraschino since 1873, but that the sales have been limited. The witness Hart testified that he bought Maraschino twice, that he had the Maraschino distillate five or six years ago and had seen a few bottles of the Maraschino Cherries. Hilts conducted examinations of Maraschino, perhaps half a dozen of them, he says, in 1909; that in some of the samples that he examined in his study of Maraschino he found it present, and in others he did not; that that which was made by Luxardo, of Zara, was strong, genuine Maraschino. Thomas testified to assistance rendered his father, an importer of wines, liqueurs, and the like, while doing business in San Francisco, which assistance extended down to about the year 1897. He detailed to you what his services were and that he sampled everything that was bought in that business. He said that for the purposes of that business there were imported both French and Dalmatian Maraschino; that cherries in Maraschino were also imported by his father and also cherries which were designated as "Cherries au Marasquin."

The evidence has thus been reviewed to reflect on and call your attention to the extent of the commercial use of Maraschino and to its properties. I do not pretend to call your attention to all of it, but you will consider all of it, whether reviewed or not; and you will, as I have heretofore said, determine the value of the evidence of each witness.

The defendant claims, as I understand, that the tree which grows in Dalmatia and yields the Marasque cherry of that country is not indigenous, but that it grows elsewhere. You will determine from the evidence whether or not the same tree that grows in Dalmatia, the same kind of cherry that grows there, is found growing in other countries.

You will also determine from the evidence whether Maraschino is produced in other countries or not, and whether, if it is so produced, it is the same article, the same character of article, as that produced in Dalmatia.

The defendant's position is substantially this: It admits that the cherries used by it and its predecessor partnership are not and have not been Maraschino Cherries. The cherries used by the defendant in its business are obtained

in Greece, France, some of the Western States, and perhaps elsewhere; the names of some of them have been given you, as Queen Anne, Royal Anne, Bigarreux, etc. There is no Maraschino used in the manufacture of the defendant's article. It is not present at all. The cherries used by the defendant were shipped here in brine, and sulphur in some form appears to be present in such brine. They are washed and prepared in a manner that I do not understand, but which is not important in the determination of these cases. The effect of the early treatment of them is to render them colorless, and if not tasteless, then so as to remove a portion at least of the taste. They are then colored red, and are placed in a syrup or liquid and a bitter flavor is given them by the use of almonds or oil of bitter almonds, whichever it is.

As I recall the evidence, there is no such cherry grown or known in fruit growing as Maraschino Cherries—no natural product which bears that name. There is evidence here, given by Thomas, that the article prepared by the defendant does not have the taste or flavor of Maraschino, but that both the defendant's article and the true Maraschino have a bitter taste. The defendant's article, if I recall the evidence rightly, has no alcohol present. In Maraschino there is alcohol. The defendant's product has gone into extensive use in many ways which have been named in your presence. The article is produced and sold annually in large quantities. The manufacture of it began in 1894. The manufactured product was called Maraschino Cherries and has been known by that name ever since. Bettman says that the name was applied as an arbitrary name, as a fanciful name. Keifer, if I recall his evidence correctly, stated that it was made to imitate the French article; that there was an analysis made of the French article to determine its composition, with a view to manufacturing a similar product.

As I have said heretofore, the record fails to show any cherry that is a natural product which bears the name of Maraschino Cherries. Such a cherry is not known in cherry culture. The defendant, in its use of cherries, has not limited itself to any one kind of cherry. It does not use the Marasque Cherry. It claims that its cherries are the principal thing in its product and that the syrup may be thrown away. Its position is that it gave a name to its cherry which is unlike and different from the name of any cherry ever theretofore known or sold, and that it first applied the name Maraschino Cherries; that no cherries packed or preserved in genuine Maraschino have ever been known as Maraschino Cherries; that when it applied the term Maraschino to its cherries that term had never been applied to any natural cherry or treated cherry; that their article went into extensive use and became known and used in this country and elsewhere as Maraschino Cherries; that in commerce, and so far as the public is concerned, the name Maraschino Cherries, as used by it, is a true name, and not suggested by any other cherry than their own product, and that it is consequently not a fraud or deception or a misleading name; that the term Maraschino means, and has come to mean, something else than the distillate of the Marasque cherry, and that this is on account of the extensive use of defendant's product, and on account of what the defendant claims is the style or custom of today, and of the little knowledge of the genuine Maraschino and the small supply available for use; that their product named Maraschino Cherries is a food product, a fruit in a liqueur or cordial prepared for such fruit.

Such are the claims made in behalf of the defendant; and if you find that the claims so made are sustained, you need go no further, but return a verdict for the defendant. If you do not find the defendant's claims sustained, then you must go further and consider in detail the claims of the government, and I shall now proceed to state them.

The government claims that Maraschino is a liqueur or cordial first made in Dalmatia; that it entered largely into commerce, into that of European countries which have been named and also into the commerce of this country, and that it thereby became known to dealers; that it possesses a peculiar and distinguishing flavor of its own; that when the term "Maraschino" is applied to an article it carries by implication the meaning and is understood and has been understood to mean an article packed or preserved in and possessing the flavor and qualities of Maraschino; that the cherries of the defendant are not Maraschino Cherries, as known as a natural product and in fruit culture; that they are not the Marasque Cherry, from which Maraschino is made; that no Maraschino whatever is used by defendant in connection with its product, and that no such thing as Maraschino Cherries is known, as I have just said, in fruit culture or as a natural growth; that the product of defendant has neither the flavor nor quality of Maraschino, and that the application and use of the term Maraschino to and in connection with the word "cherries" imports and suggests that the cherries are cherries from which Maraschino is made—that is to say, Marasque Cherries,—or that the defendant's product is packed and preserved in Maraschino and that such is the common understanding, the ordinary purchaser's understanding; that in the commercial world Maraschino is so well known, its quality and characteristics so well understood, its name so distinctive, that it occupies a field by itself, and that the name Maraschino is limited to the liquor, or liqueur, or cordial, called Maraschino, and that the name has never acquired a general, or more general, or different meaning than that arising from its being associated with the distillate of Marasque Cherry; that the name Maraschino could not be appropriated by the defendants, or others, or any other article, without misleading the public; that the name Maraschino is the name of a real, genuine, valuable article of commerce, never applied to a natural cherry with natural color and flavor, or to a cherry which, by its earlier treatment, loses its color and flavor and then by subsequent treatment is given color and flavor in preparation for the market, some of the original flavor being perhaps retained, notwithstanding the treatment in shipping and the effect of sulphur, as well as the brine.

The government claims that the appropriation of the name conveyed and does convey the belief that defendant's article possessed and possesses the flavor of original Maraschino; that the name was applied to cherries which have none of the characteristics of Maraschino to induce the belief that those qualities are present, and that such use of the name is a misnomer and the placing of it on the label is a misbranding, and that the misbranding is done to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that he is buying an article possessing the characteristics and qualities contained in true Maraschino, when in fact he is not. The ordinary purchaser is one who gives such attention to the article he wishes to buy as could be reasonably expected, and it is that kind of a purchaser which the government claims is misled. It claims that the statement and name on the defendant's labels are false, misleading and deceptive as regards the cherries,—the article of food,—and the substance or ingredients which compose or enter into it and the liquid which surrounds such cherry; that the term "Maraschino" suggests an origin, character and place of manufacture, which is untrue, and leads the purchaser to believe that what he buys is a thing other than what he gets. That, as I understand, is the government's claim; and if you find that that claim is sustained by the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, then it is your duty to say so, and to do so notwithstanding the length of time the defendant and its predecessor have used the name of Maraschino Cherries. For, if the name put on the label is a misbranding, a false, deceptive and misleading name, then its continued use would not make it legal.

You will decide whose contentions are correct, and whether, under the facts and the law, defendant is guilty of a misbranding and mislabeling, or not. You will act impartially and conscientiously. When you retire to the jury room you will name one of your number as foreman, and when you have reached a conclusion you will report your verdict.

On October 9 the defendant filed motions in arrest of judgment and for a new trial which were argued and submitted on October 16, 1911. On February 2, 1912, the court overruled these motions and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$100 and costs, amounting to \$73.06.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 21, 1912.*

1664



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1665.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SPARKLING SAUTERNE AND SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

On January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the A. Bauer Distilling & Importing Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 20, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin—

(1) Of a consignment of liquor known as Sparkling Sauterne, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (Neck label) "Sparkling Sauterne. Extra dry." (Main label) "Sparkling Sauterne. Type. A. Bauer & Co. Inc." (Sticker label) "Guaranteed by A. Bauer Dist. & Imp. Co., Chicago, Ill. under the F. & D. Act, June 30, 1906. Serial Number 5015." Examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it was an ordinary white wine artificially carbonated and having no characteristics or flavor of sauternes, such as produced in France. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a white wine artificially carbonated, had been wholly substituted for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the bottles containing the product bore labels in words and figures which were false and misleading in that said labels purported to state that the product was a genuine sparkling sauterne wine, whereas in truth and in fact it was not a genuine sauterne wine, but was an imitation thereof, consisting of a white wine, artificially carbonated.

(2) Of a consignment of a liquor known as Sparkling Burgundy which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (Neck label) "Sparkling Burgundy. Extra Dry." (Main label) "Sparkling Burgundy. Type. A. Bauer Dist. & Imp. Co. Chicago." (Sticker label) "Guaranteed by A. Bauer Dist. & Imp. Co. Chicago, Ill. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906 Serial No. 5015." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it was an ordinary claret, sweetened and artificially carbonated, and that it had no characteristics of the bottle-fermented wines such as produced in the Burgundy district of France. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, wine known as claret sweetened and artificially carbonated, had been wholly substituted for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the bottles containing the product bore labels in words and figures which were false and misleading in that said labels purported to state that the product was a genuine sparkling Burgundy wine, whereas in truth and in fact it was not a genuine sparkling Burgundy wine but was an imitation thereof, consisting of a claret wine, sweetened and artificially carbonated.

On March 13, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant corporation and a fine of \$2 and costs was imposed by the court. This small fine is accounted for by the fact that the defendants made a showing to the court that this was the first violation of the Food and Drugs Act which they had committed and that the misbranding and mislabeling of the product in question was due to an accident in the shipping room. Proof was made that proper labels showing that the product was artificially carbonated had been printed and were in use at the time of this shipment.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1666.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OIL OF THYME.

On February 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Dodge & Olcott Co., a corporation organized under the laws of New York, having an office in the city of St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about July 5, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Utah of a consignment of oil of thyme, which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Oil Thyme Red Mottet & Co. 8 oz. net weight. From Dodge & Olcott Co., New York. D. & O. 8 oz. Net weight."

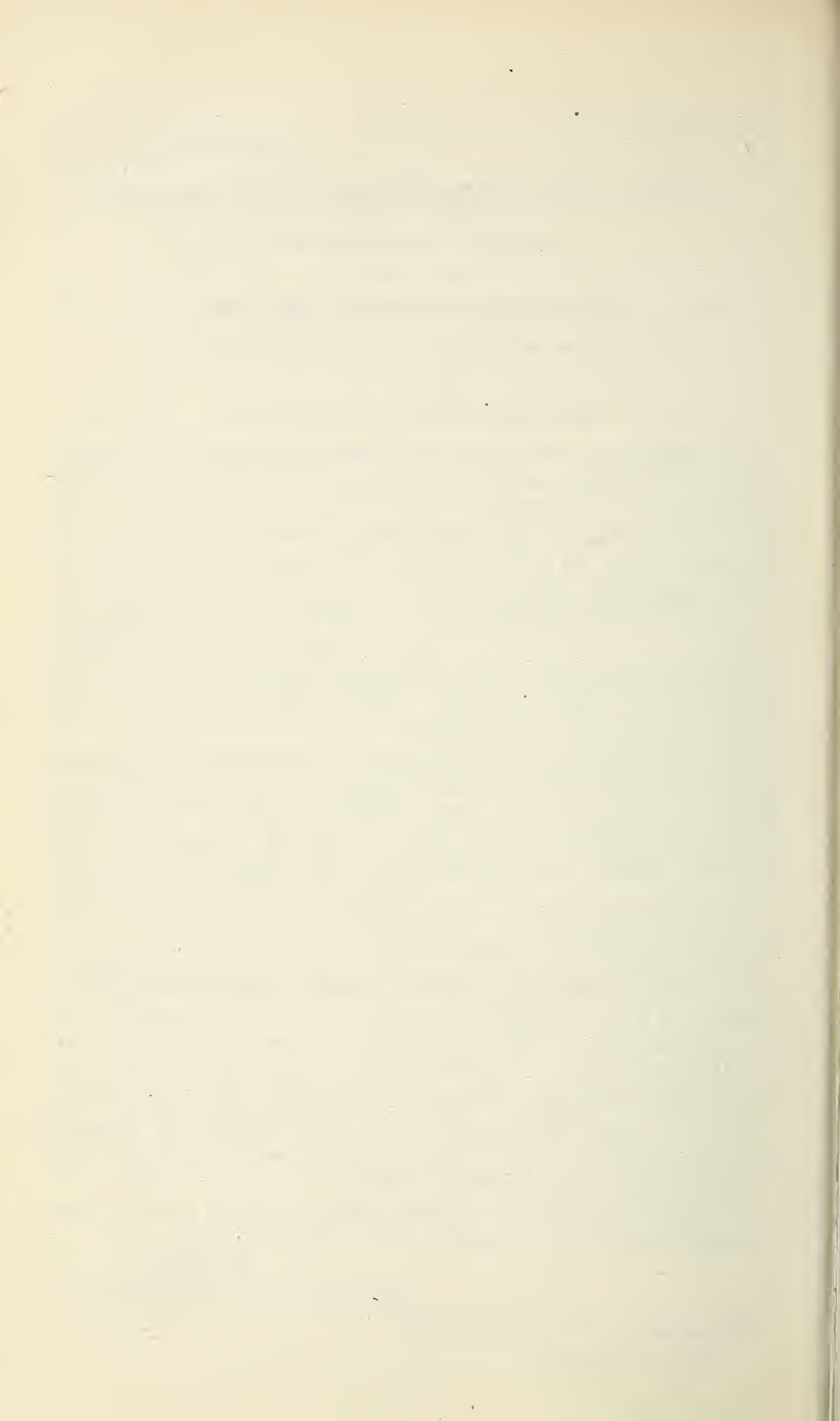
Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 0.9043; rotation 20° C., $+9.57$; refractive index 20° C., 1.4793; thymol by absorption, 9.1 per cent; soluble in one-half volume 95 per cent alcohol; two volumes 80 per cent; official phenol, absent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was a drug within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act and was sold by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and it differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the said Pharmacopœia in that the Pharmacopœia provided that oil of thyme should contain not less than 20 per cent of thymol, whereas said product contained an appreciably less amount and quantity of thymol than 20 per cent as required by said Pharmacopœia and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of said drug product was not plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof.

On April 23, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1667.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED BLACKBERRY CORDIAL AND BLACKBERRY JUICE.

On September 28, 1911, and March 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district informations against Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment by said corporation, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On November 10, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a consignment purporting to be blackberry cordial, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Blackberry Cordial, H. F. L. Hamilton Brand Cordial Blackberry Flavor. A compound. Artificially Colored. Serial Number 3999. (Guaranty Legend) #320833 H. H. Shufeldt & Co. Rectifiers & Wholesale Liquor Dealers. H. S. Apple U. S. Gauger 5th Dist. Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 8.92 per cent; solids (grams per 100 cc), 34.3; sucrose, by Clerget, 0.45 per cent; polarization direct at 20° C., 10.0; polarization invert at 20° C., 9.4; polarization invert at 87° C., 13.2; glucose (factor 163), 8.09 per cent; color, Archil; salicylic acid, none; benzoic acid, none. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that commercial starch sugar had been mixed and packed with the product and substituted in part for it, and further because said commercial starch sugar was so mixed and packed with the product as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and thereby cause the product to be an imitation of blackberry cordial, and further because said imitation blackberry cordial was substituted in whole or in part for genuine blackberry cordial. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product pur-

ported to represent and did represent and declare that the product was blackberry cordial, which declaration and statement was false and misleading, and said label bore a statement, design, and device regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading and were calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product was blackberry cordial, whereas in truth and in fact it was not blackberry cordial, but was an imitation blackberry cordial prepared in whole or in part from commercial starch sugar artificially colored and flavored, and the product was further misbranded in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, blackberry cordial.

(2) On May 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a consignment of so-called blackberry juice which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Imperial Hungarian Type Blackberry Juice."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 15.53; total solids at 100° C., 39.45 per cent; sucrose (Clerget), 7.1 per cent; reducing sugars as invert, 33.8 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; polarizations: direct at 25.5° C., -9.5; invert at 25.5° C., -18.8; invert at 87° C., -2.4; lead precipitate, abundant; colored green; color, natural; organoleptic test; taste resembles blackberry. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that sugar and alcohol had been substituted in part for the genuine product, blackberry juice, so that said product consisted of a mixture of sugar, alcohol, and blackberry juice in imitation of pure blackberry juice and was not the blackberry juice as indicated by the statement on each of the labels and brands upon the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, that is to say, each of the bottles containing the product was labeled and branded as set forth above, which label was false and misleading so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in the belief that the product was a blackberry juice, whereas in truth and in fact it was a mixture of sugar, alcohol, and blackberry juice, the presence of sugar and alcohol not being stated on the label and brand upon the product, which was not a blackberry juice as indicated by said labels.

On April 23, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the informations and the court imposed fines of \$10 and costs in each case, or a total fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1668.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGG PRODUCT.

On July 7, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 984 cans of frozen egg product remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Drost & Snyder and stored with the Kings County Refrigerating Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped by the United States Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about June 23, 1910, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was in whole or in part filthy, decomposed, and putrid.

On August 8, 1910, the United States Packing Co. filed its claim and answer. On April 29, 1912, the cause having come on for trial on April 17, 1912, due notice of same having been given and default of claimant having been entered, and proofs having been adduced in open court as to the allegations of the libel, upon motion of the United States Attorney, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs, amounting to \$1,179.48, should be taxed against said claimant.

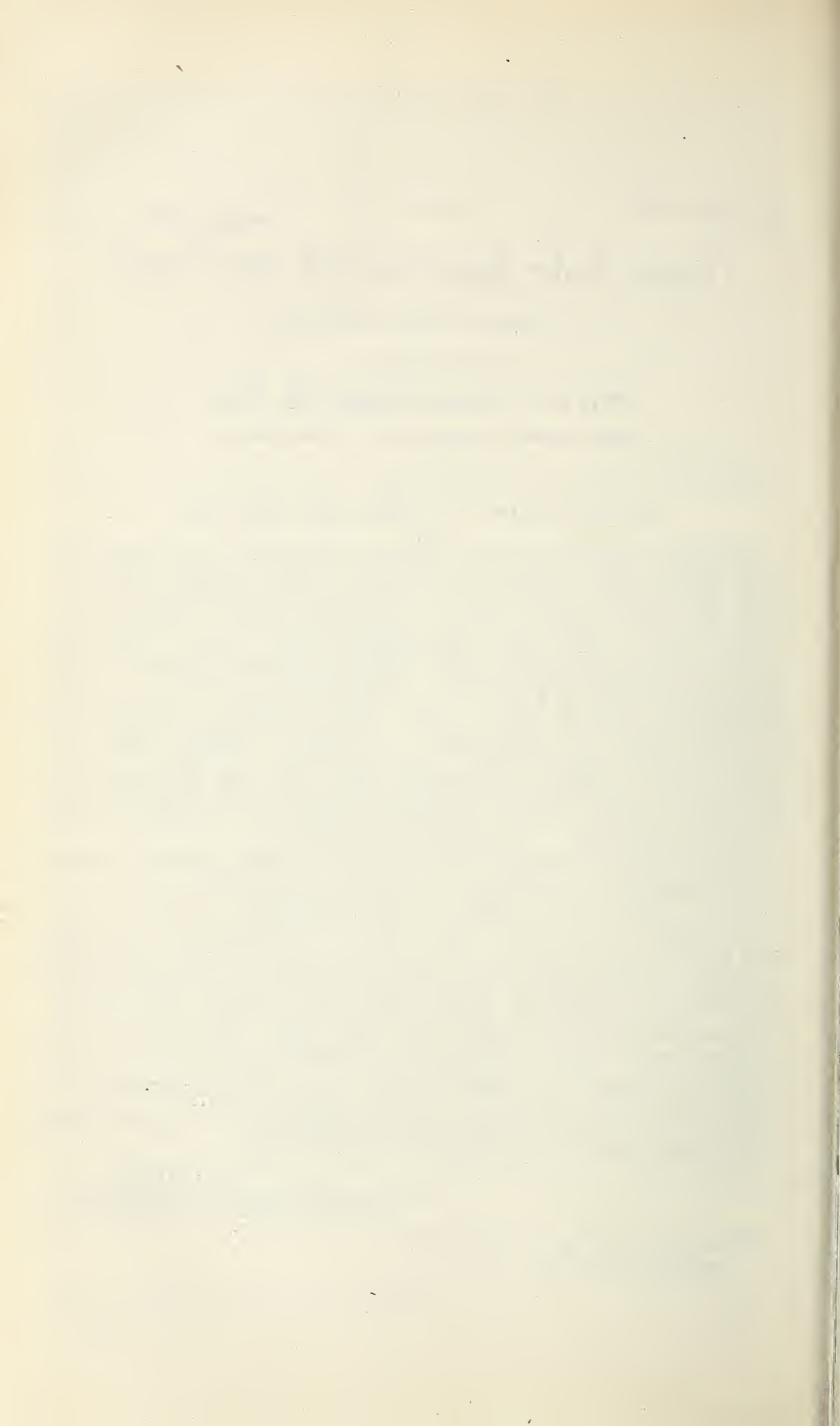
W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1912.*

54130°—No. 1668—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1669.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On November 9, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 300 cases of tomato pulp remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of R. C. Williams & Co., 56 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 22, 1911, by B. S. Ayars & Sons Co., Bridgeton, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Emerson Brand Tomato Pulp for Soup. Packed by B. S. Ayars & Sons Company, Bridgeton, N. J."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

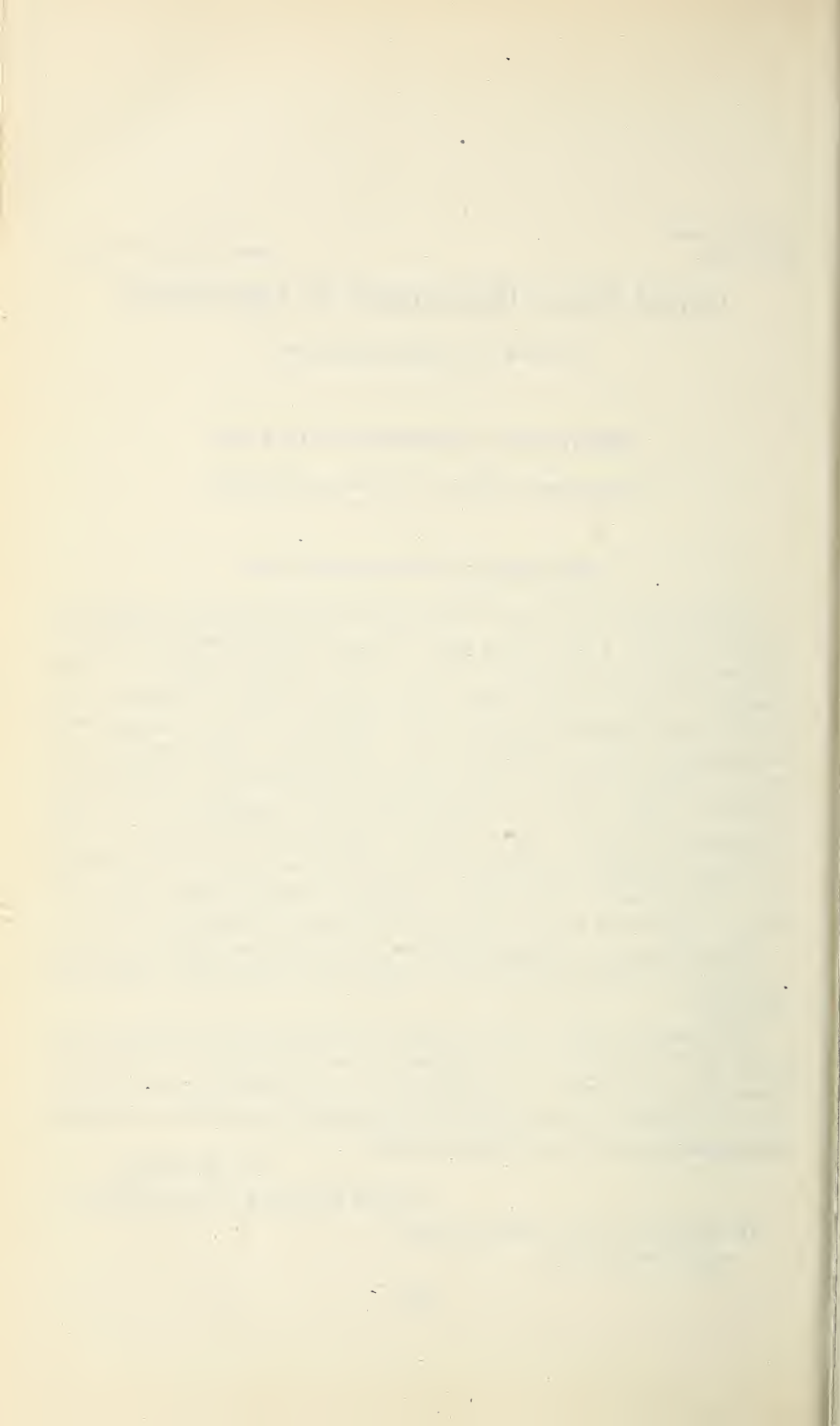
On March 21, 1912, the costs and the marshal's fees having been paid, R. C. Williams & Co., claimants, were permitted to withdraw their claim and answer, and judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. It was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1912.*

54130°—No. 1669—12





Issued September 27, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1670.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO KETCHUP.

On July 3, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Kuner Pickle Co., a corporation, Denver, Colo., charging delivery for shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 7, 1910, from the State of Utah into the State of Idaho, of a consignment of 10 cases alleged to contain tomato ketchup, which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Eagle Brand Tomato Ketchup. Preserved with 1/10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda. The Kuner Pickle Company, Denver."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 62 per one-sixtieth cmm.; bacteria, 21,000,000 per cc.; mold filaments in 90 per cent of the fields. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substances.

On November 6, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1912.*

54130°—No. 1670—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1671.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On April 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Michael Fitzgerald, Watertown, Wis., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 25, 1911, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Missouri, of a consignment of cheese which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On case) "129/15 Scheitlin & Hofmann, St. Louis, Mo." (On unit packages) "Double Cream Charm Brand Brick Cheese Scheitlin & Hofmann, Sole Agents—St. Louis."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water, 39.61 per cent; fat, 33.77; proteins, 20.61; ash, 4.20; undetermined, 1.81; total 100; total solids, 60.39; per cent fat in solids, 55.91. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand on the product was false and misleading, in that it created the impression that the product was richer in fat than whole milk (cheese), whereas in truth and in fact it contained but a slight percentage of fat ordinarily found in the whole milk cheese, and to which little or any cream had been added, and the label for that reason was false, misleading, and deceptive.

On April 16, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1912.*

54130°—No. 1671—12





F. & D. Nos. 2468, 2837, 2838, 3266, 3353, 3470.

I. S. Nos. 8120-c, 17033-c, 14416-c, 16308-c, 15089-c, 11852-c.

Issued September 27, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1672.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF GIN CUCURBITA: ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF EXTRACT OF WINTERGREEN: MISBRANDING OF CREME DE MENTHE CHERRIES; MISBRANDING OF KUMMEL; MISBRANDING OF ECLIPSE PHOSPHATES, GIN AND CELERY; MISBRANDING OF CURAÇAO.

On January 25, January 31, February 13, and March 28, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district six informations against the Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On November 4, 1909, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky of a consignment of Gin Cucurbita which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Gin Cucurbita. The Extract of Watermelon Seeds. Juniper Berry and Hypophosphites. A Diuretic and tonic, both gentle and sure in its remedial effects. * * * Gin Cucurbita Company, Sole Proprietors, 310 E. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Watermelon Gin. Guaranteed by Serial No. 2161 to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906."

An analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 15.6/15.6° C., 0.9543; alcohol (per cent by volume), 40.1; solids (gram per 100 cc), 0.85; sucrose (gram per 100 cc), 0.50; reducing sugar, negligible, less than 0.01 gram per 100 cc; ash (gram per 100 cc), 0.27; oil of juniper, present; total P_2O_5 after oxidation of hypophosphites, 0.112; about two-thirds of above P_2O_5 was estimated to

be present as hypophosphites. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product contained 40.1 per cent by volume of alcohol and the label on the product failed to bear a statement as to the quantity or proportion of the alcohol so contained in the product.

(2) On November 17, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania of a consignment purporting to be wintergreen extract, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extract of Wintergreen. Rheinstrom, Bettman, Johnson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Guaranteed by Serial No. 2161 to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: "Alcohol, 45.56 per cent; oil of wintergreen, trace, color, Light Green S. F. and Naphthol Yellow S." Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, a dilute solution of alcohol, containing only a trace of the oil of wintergreen, the whole having added thereto an artificial coloring matter known as Light Green S. F. and Naphthol Yellow S, which was substituted wholly for the product purporting by its brand and label to be extract of wintergreen. Further, that a dilute solution of alcohol containing only a mere trace of oil of wintergreen and having added thereto certain artificial coloring matters was mixed and packed with said article purporting to be extract of wintergreen so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further that the product was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, that is to say, the product did not contain more than a mere trace of oil of wintergreen. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded in such manner as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof because the label was calculated and intended to and did create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser thereof that it was extract of wintergreen, which conformed to the known and recognized standard of quality and strength, whereas in truth and in fact it was not such extract of wintergreen. Further, the label on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients, and substances contained therein which was false, misleading, and deceptive, because said statement represented the product to be genuine extract of wintergreen, whereas such was not the fact and said statement was untrue and false.

(3) On February 23, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Colorado of a consignment of Creme de Menthe Cherries which were misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extra Fancy Select Creme de Menthe Cherries Artificially colored Warranted not to spoil in any climate."

Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol, 0.15; iodoform test, positive; peppermint oil, trace; total reducing sugars after inversion, 13.5 per cent; preservative: Benzoic acid, negative; salicylic acid, negative; boric acid, negative; colors: Mixture Naphthol Yellow S and light Green S. F. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, because the label was calculated and intended to and did create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser that the product contained or was flavored with a liqueur commonly known as creme de menthe or that it was packed or preserved in said liqueur, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain said liqueur and was not flavored with nor packed nor preserved in it. Further, the label on the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statement represented it to contain, to be flavored with, or to be packed or preserved in a certain liqueur commonly known as creme de menthe, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain said liqueur and was not flavored with nor packed nor preserved in said liqueur, but was packed and put up in a liqueur consisting of sugar syrup slightly flavored with peppermint and artificially colored in imitation of the liqueur commonly known as creme de menthe and the said statement therefore was untrue and false.

(4) On or about March 27, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas of a consignment of a product purporting to be a liqueur of foreign origin and manufacture which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Onkel Karl's aechter, guter, alter, deutscher Getreide Kummel. Doppelt Destillirt. Guaranteed by the manufacturers under Serial No. 2161 to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906."

Examination of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it was not of foreign origin or manufacture, but was an American product. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof in that by said label and brand the product purported and was represented to be a foreign product and of German origin and manufacture when in truth and in fact it was a domestic product and of American origin and manufacture, and further, the label on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading because they purported and represented it to be a foreign product when such was untrue and false.

(5) On October 22, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia of a consignment of Eclipse Phosphates, Gin and Celery, which were misbranded. The product was labeled: "Eclipse Phosphates. Gin & Celery. Superior Quality thoroughly matured. A pure and wholesome stimulant for the kidneys and bladder—delightful in flavor and aroma. Alcoholic strength. The contents of this package are guaranteed to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906. Our general guarantee has been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and number assigned us is 2161."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Petroleum ether extract (oils), 0.003 per cent; celery oil (odor), none; phosphates P_2O_5 , 0.026 per cent; sugar, 1 per cent; alcohol by volume, 29 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof because the label was calculated and intended to and did create the impression and belief in the mind of the purchaser that it contained as ingredients celery, or the essential oil of celery, and a substantial amount of phosphates, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain celery nor the essential oil of celery or a substantial amount of phosphates, but contained only an inappreciable amount of said phosphates. Further, the label bore statements regarding the product and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading and deceptive because they represented the product to contain as ingredients celery or the essential oil of celery and a substantial amount of phosphates, whereas in truth and in fact it did not contain celery or the essential oil of celery and contained only an inappreciable amount of such phosphates. Further, the label on the product failed to bear a statement as to the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

(6) On or about October 12, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of New York of a quantity of curaçao which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Amsterdam Process Curaçao Double Distilled. Guaranteed to comply with the National Pure Food & Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2161." "Curaçao Amsterdam Process B. J. C." "1 doz. Quart Jugs. Glass. This side up with care. The contents of this package are guaranteed to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Our general guarantee has also been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and number assigned to us is 2161. Daniel Quinn Co., Utica, N. Y."

Examination of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that its general appearance was such as to resem-

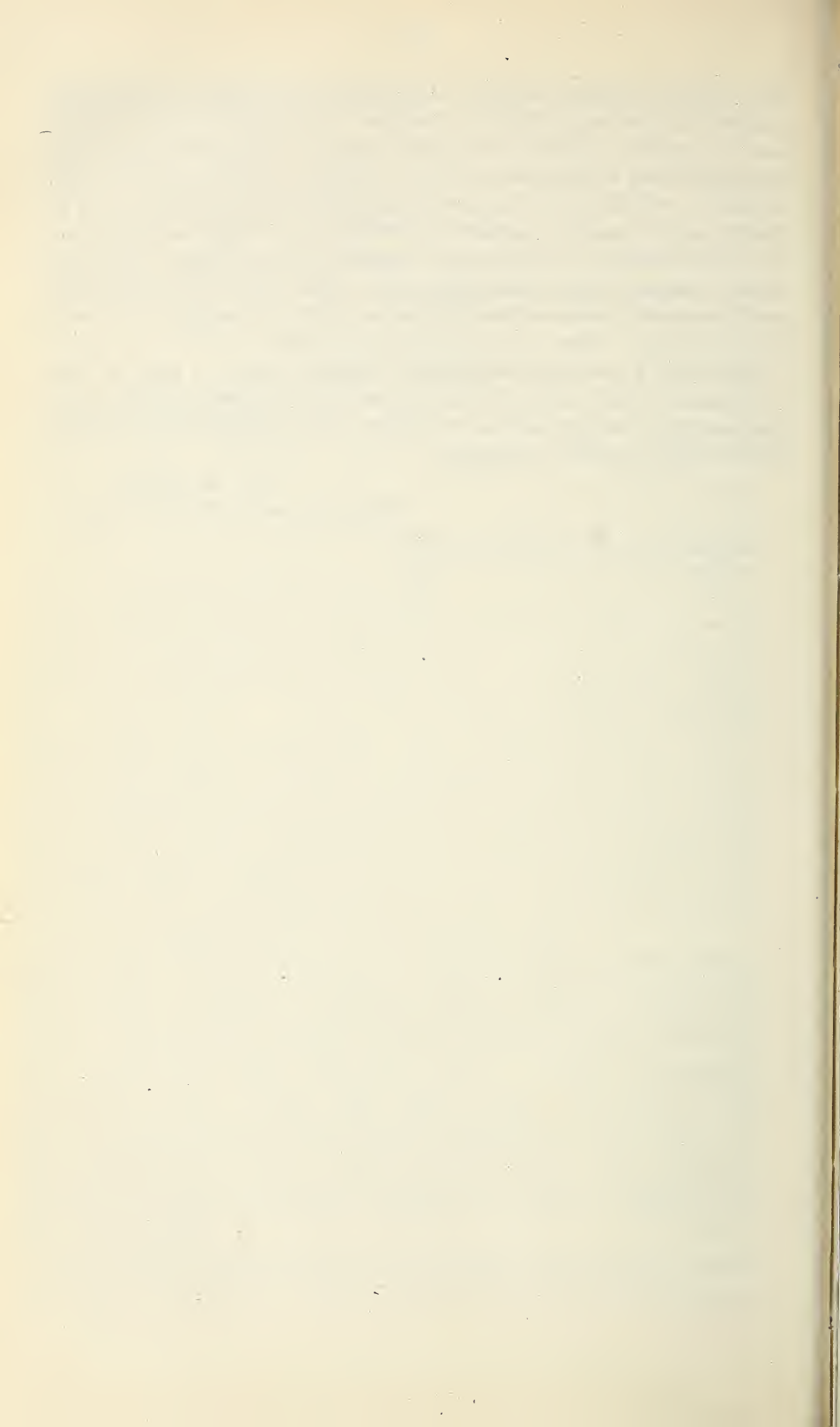
ble curacao of foreign origin. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof in that by said label the product purported and was represented to be a foreign product and of foreign origin, to wit, Dutch origin and manufacture, when in truth and in fact it was a domestic product and of American origin and manufacture, and further, the labels and brands on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it which were false, misleading, and deceptive, because they purported and represented it to be a foreign product when such was untrue and false.

On April 1, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the charges in the various informations and the court imposed fines of \$50 and costs in each case, aggregating a total of \$200 in fines and \$96.75 in costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 23, 1912.*





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1673.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF FAGRET'S HAIR TONIC.

On April 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against B. Lucien Brun, trading as the L. Fagret Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 27, 1910, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia of a consignment of Fagret's Hair Tonic which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "Established 1850. Fagret's Hair Tonic * * * It not only keeps the hair from falling out but also from turning gray * * * Prepared only by Mme. L. Fagret Devouges, specialist, hair and scalp, 832 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md. None genuine unless name blown in bottle." (On carton, Sample 1) "Fagret's Hair Tonic with oil Prevents Baldness, makes the hair grow;" (On carton, Sample 2) "Fagret's Hair Tonic Prevents Baldness, makes the hair grow."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample 1) Reaction to litmus, slightly acid; nonvolatile matter, 7.81 per cent; ash, 0.01 per cent; alcohol (by volume), 55.40 per cent; alkaloid (probably pilocarpin), 0.05 per cent; castor oil, 8.66 per cent; water, glycerin, flavors, and undetermined matter, 46.52 per cent. (Sample 2) Reaction to litmus, slightly acid; nonvolatile matter, 0.84 per cent; ash, 0.01 per cent; alcohol (by volume), 57.40 per cent; alkaloid (probably pilocarpin), 0.05 per cent; water, glycerin, flavors, and undetermined matter (by difference), 52.84 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product failed to bear a statement upon the label as to the quantity of alcohol contained therein.

On April 1, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

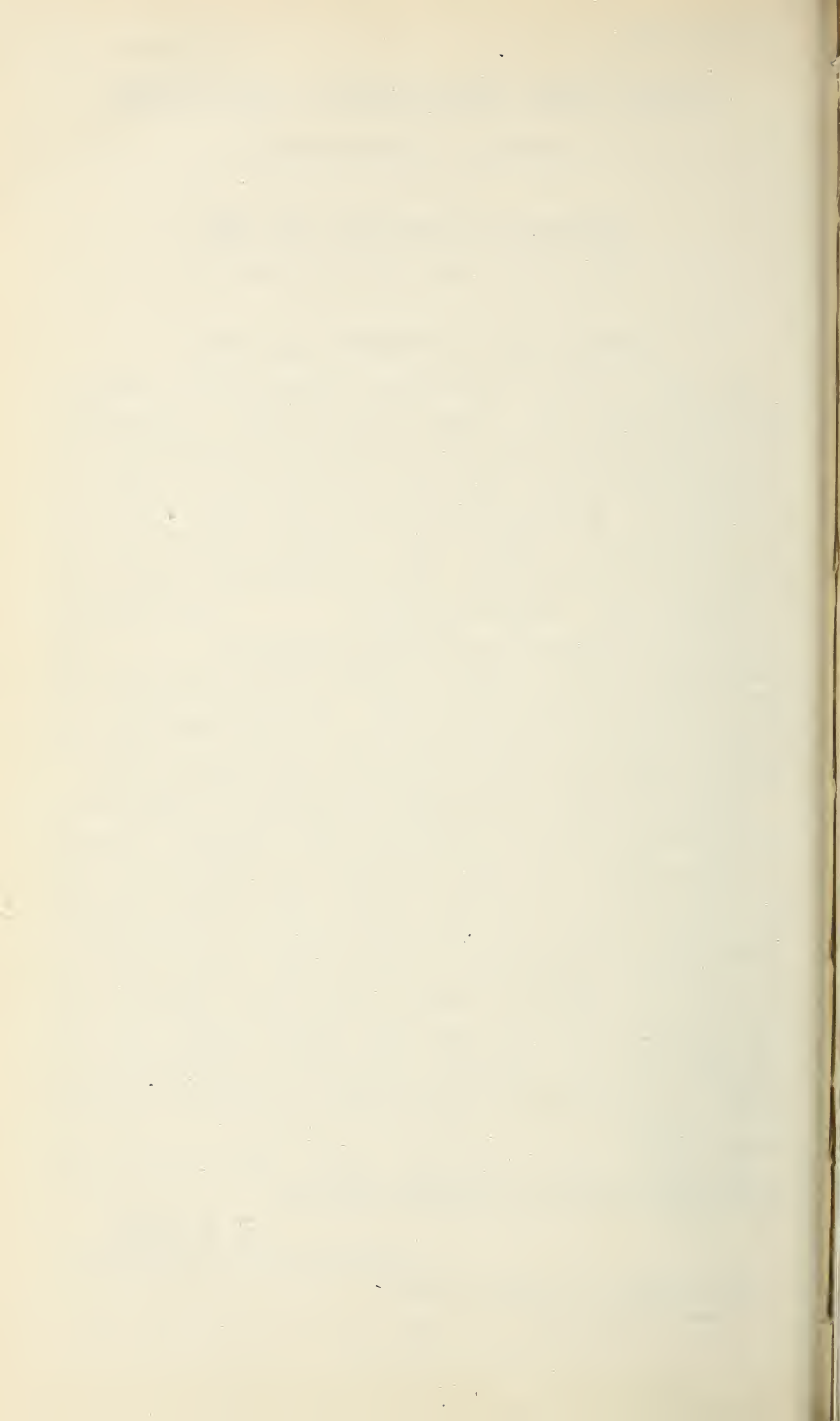
W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1912.

55011*—No. 1673—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1674.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ALEXANDRIAN SENNA LEAVES, TINNEVELLY SENNA LEAVES, SENEKA ROOT, COCA LEAVES, STRAMONIUM LEAVES, AND HENBANE LEAVES.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, begun and held in the city of New York on the first Monday of July, 1911, the United States Attorney for said district, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in said Circuit Court an information against R. Hillier's Son Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 1, 1909, from the State of New York into the State of California—

(1) Of a consignment of granulated senna leaves which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Granulated Senna Leaves Alexandria 5 lbs. net. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906 U. S. Serial No. 2363." Microscopical examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to consist of Alexandrian senna leaves with from 15 to 20 per cent impurities (sand, pods, seeds, flowers, stems, and foreign tissue, including some pebbles).

(2) Of a consignment of senna leaves which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Senna Leaves Tinnevelly, Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. U. S. Serial No. 2363." Microscopical examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to consist of a mixture of several varieties of senna leaves with about 15 per cent of stems and other impurities (seeds, pods).

(3) Of a consignment of seneka root which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Seneka Root Granulated. 2 lbs. net. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. U. S. Serial No. 2363." Microscopical examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to consist of a mixture of two (perhaps three) different seneka roots; *Polygala senega* and perhaps *P. alba*.

(4) Of a consignment of coca leaves which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Coca leaves. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Guarantee Serial No. 2363. 2 lbs. Net." Examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be adulterated with bracts or glumes of some unknown plant, foreign leaves, bits of stems, starch-bearing roots, pebbles, etc., the adulterants constituting about 35 per cent of the entire bulk.

(5) Of a consignment of stramonium leaves which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "3 Lbs. Net Granulated U. S. P. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906; Guarantee Serial No. 2363. Stramonium Leaves." Examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be weighted with pebbles. Refuse (foreign leaves, sand, dirt, etc.) excessive.

(6) Of a consignment of henbane leaves which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "2 Lbs. Net. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Guarantee Serial No. 2363, Henbane Leaves Granulated." Microscopical examination of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain considerable impurities (sand, dirt, foreign leaves, and stems), about 15 per cent.

Adulteration of these products, except as to henbane leaves, was alleged in the information for the reason that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, to wit, senna leaves Alexandria, senna leaves, seneka root, coca, and stramonium, and they each differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia in that in the case of Alexandrian senna leaves it contained stalks and other foreign substances and the standard of quality and purity thereof was not stated upon said package and also in that certain other substances than granulated Alexandrian senna leaves, to wit, stalks and other foreign substances, had been substituted in part for said article which were not declared, and its strength and quality fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold. In the case of Tinnevely senna leaves in that it contained stalks and other foreign substances, and the standard of strength, quality,

or purity was not stated upon the package and also in that certain substances, to wit, stalks and other foreign substances, had been substituted in part for the product which were not declared, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. In the case of seneka root in that it consisted in part of roots other than *Polygala senega* and the standard of strength, quality, or purity was not stated upon said package, in that certain substances other than seneka root, to wit, other roots, had been substituted in part for said product which were not declared, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold. In the case of coca leaves in that it contained a smaller amount of ether soluble alkaloids than as prescribed in said test, and the standard of strength, quality, or purity of said article was not stated upon the package. In the case of stramonium leaves in that it contained a smaller amount of mydriatic alkaloids than as prescribed therein and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the product was not stated on the package, and in that certain substances other than stramonium leaves, to wit, other leaves, sand, dirt, and other foreign substances, had been substituted in part for the product which were not declared, and its strength and purity fell below the prescribed standard and quality under which it was sold. Adulteration of the henbane leaves was alleged for the reason that certain substances other than henbane leaves, to wit, sand, dirt, other leaves, and other foreign substances, had been substituted in part for said product, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of all these products was alleged for the reason that they were labeled so as to mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that the products were different from the description thereof on their labels and packages, and for the further reason that they were labeled so as to deceive the purchaser or purchasers in that the packages and labels on said products bore statements regarding each of them and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading. In the case of Alexandrian senna leaves in that the label thereon stated that said product consists entirely of granulated senna leaves Alexandria, whereas it was not such, but a mixture of senna leaves and refuse material foreign thereto; in the case of Tinnevelly senna leaves in that the label thereon bore statements to the effect that the product consisted entirely of senna leaves of the Tinnevelly variety whereas it did not, but consisted of a mixture of said senna leaves with senna leaves of other varieties and other foreign substances; in the case of seneka root in that the label thereon stated that the product consisted wholly of seneka root whereas it did not so consist, but was a mixture of seneka roots with

other roots; in the case of coca leaves in that the label thereon bore statements to the effect that the product consisted entirely of coca leaves whereas it did not, but was a mixture of coca leaves with other leaves, stems, pebbles, and other foreign substances; in the case of stramonium leaves in that the label thereon bore statements, designs, and devices to the effect that the product was of the standard prescribed in said United States Pharmacopœia and consisted entirely of stramonium leaves whereas it did not, but was a mixture of stramonium leaves and other leaves, sand, dirt, and other foreign substances; in the case of henbane leaves in that the label thereon bore statements, designs, and devices to the effect that the product consisted entirely of henbane leaves whereas it did not, but was a mixture of those leaves with other leaves, sand, dirt, and other substances.

On May 1, 1912, the defendant corporation entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 24, 1912.*

1674



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1675.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BANANA FLAVOR, STRAWBERRY FLAVOR, PINE-APPLE FLAVOR, AND VANILLA FLAVOR.

On April 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district informations against Charles W. Shaw Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on April 20, May 9, and May 29, 1911, from the State of Maryland into the States of North Carolina and Virginia of—

(1) A consignment of food called White Cross Brand Banana Flavor which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Purity, Strength, Chas. W. Shaw Co., Importers & Manufacturing Chemists. White Cross Brand Banana Flavor, Baltimore, Maryland, Serial No. 1956." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 6.09 per cent; ash, 0.005 per cent; alkalinity of ash N/10 HCl per 100 cc, 1.0 cc; potassium, present; P_2O_5 , not detected; esters as ethyl acetate per 100 cc, 1.61 grams; total acids as acetic per 100 cc, 0.06 gram; volatile acids as acetic per 100 cc, 0.04 gram. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the packages containing the product bore the statement in substance and effect that it was banana flavor, which was false and misleading in that it was not banana flavor, but was an imitation of banana flavor, artificially colored.

(2) A consignment of food called White Cross Brand Strawberry Flavor which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Purity, Strength, Chas. W. Shaw Co., Importers & Manufacturing Chemists. White Cross Brand Strawberry Flavor, Baltimore, Maryland, Serial No. 1956." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 21.21 per cent; ash, 0.05 per cent; alkalinity of ash N/10 HCl per 100 cc, 8.0 cc; potassium, present; P_2O_5 , present; esters as ethyl acetate per 100 cc, 2.42 grams; artificially colored; total acids as acetic acid per 100 cc, 0.08 gram; volatile acids as acetic acid per 100 cc, 0.04 gram. Misbranding was alleged in the information for

the reason that the packages containing the product bore a statement in substance and effect that it was strawberry flavor, which was false and misleading for the reason that it was not strawberry flavor, but was an imitation flavor of strawberry, artificially colored.

(3) A consignment of food called White Cross Brand Pineapple Flavor which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Purity, Strength. Chas. W. Shaw Company, Importers & Manufacturing Chemists. White Cross Brand Pineapple Flavor, Baltimore, Maryland, Serial No. 1956." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 0.03 per cent; ash, 0.003 per cent; alkalinity as N/10 HCl per 100 cc, 1.0 cc; potassium, present; P_2O_5 , not detected; esters as ethyl acetate per 100 cc, 1.34 grams; artificially colored; total acids per 100 cc as acetic, 0.03 gram; volatile acids per 100 cc as acetic, 0.02 gram. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the packages containing the product bore a statement in substance and effect that the product was pineapple flavor, which was false and misleading for the reason that it was not pineapple flavor, but was an imitation of pineapple, artificially colored.

(4) A consignment of a product called vanilla flavor which was adulterated. The product bore no label, but was invoiced as vanilla flavor. Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 1.35 per cent; coumarin, 0.27 per cent; lead number at 40° C, 0.16; alcohol, 22.56 per cent; resins, none; caramel, present. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that certain foreign substances, to wit, vanillin and coumarin, had been mixed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

(5) A consignment of vanilla flavor which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Vanilla Flavor. Chas. W. Shaw Co., Baltimore, Md." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Vanillin, 1.35 per cent; coumarin, 0.35 per cent; iodine test, positive; lead number, 0.15; caramel, positive. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that certain foreign substances, to wit, vanillin and coumarin, had been mixed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

On April 1, 1912, the defendant company entered pleas of guilty to all the informations and the court imposed fines of \$5 in each case, aggregating \$25 in fines.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1676.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On March 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 90 barrels, 60 barrels, 90 barrels, 70 barrels, 60 barrels, 40 barrels, and 90 barrels of so-called cider vinegar, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Hart, Lee & Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; G. L. C. Frantz, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; William Stoddart Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Sutherland & McMillan, Pittston, Pa.; Pittston Milling Co., Pittston, Pa.; Honesdale Milling Co., Honesdale, Pa.; and J. A. Eberts & Co., Scranton, Pa., respectively, alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania on or about August 26, 1911, August 29, 1911, December 27, 1911, October 8, 1911, August 28, 1911, and November 23, 1911, respectively, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. All of the product, except that remaining in the possession of J. A. Eberts & Co., was labeled: "Place Bros. Cider Vinegar, made from apples. Farm Orchard Brand. Guaranteed by Place Bros. under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Oswego, N. Y." The product in possession of J. A. Eberts & Co. was labeled: "Black Rock Pure Cider Vinegar.—J. A. Eberts & Co., Scranton, Pa. Mfred by Place Bros. Oswego, N. Y."

Adulteration was charged in the libels for the reason that the labels on the product indicated, declared, and published, and intended to publish and declare, that the contents of each of the barrels of the product was pure cider vinegar, made entirely of apples, known and denominated in the trade as cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product purporting to be cider vinegar was not cider vinegar,

but consisted of a dilute solution of acetic acid or distilled vinegar, and a product high in reducing sugar, and foreign mineral matter, prepared in imitation of cider vinegar and substituted for genuine cider vinegar which it purported to be. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product proclaiming it to be "cider vinegar" were misleading and false for the reason that it was not cider vinegar, but consisted of a compound or mixture, prepared in imitation and substituted for genuine cider vinegar and thereby intended to mislead and deceive the purchaser so as to offer the product for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 24, 1912, the claimants, Benjamin A. Place and Fred L. Place, doing business as Place Bros., Oswego, N. Y., having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the court found the product adulterated and misbranded. It was ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings by said claimants and the execution of bond by them in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the 294 barrels of the product that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimants.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 24, 1912.*

1676



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1677.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF "WALNUT OIL."

On January 24, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry A. Mayor, doing business under the name and style of Mayor Walnut Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 4, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Washington of a consignment of so-called "Walnut Oil," which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Mayor Walnut Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo." "Mayor's Walnut Oil. Henry A. Mayor. Trade Mark. Hair Color Restorer. Nature's Own Remedy. Simplest & Best on Earth. Manufactured by the Mayor Walnut Oil Co., Kansas City, U. S. A. Price \$1.00. The only hair dye on earth made from pure vegetables and oils. An absolutely harmless remedy, is easily and quickly applied, and will not stain the skin. * * * It will cause hair to become soft, bright and glossy as in youth. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. * * * A strictly vegetable remedy. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Non-volatile matter-----	6.77
Ash-----	1.49
Ammonia (NH ₃)-----	1.03
Silver calculated as silver nitrate-----	2.65
Unidentified oil (not walnut oil)-----	3.50

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as above set forth, when in truth and in fact it contained no walnut oil and was not made from vegetables and oils, and the brands, labels, and marks were such as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On April 25, 1912, defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court ordered the case dismissed upon the payment of the costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1912.*

1677

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1678.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF KORNFALFA FEED.

On October 10, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 15, 1909, from the State of Missouri into the State of Pennsylvania of a consignment of Kornfalfa feed which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs. Kornfalfa Feed: Alfalfa, Corn, Oats; The Right Feed for your Stock. Analysis: Protein 12%, Fat 4%, Carbohydrates 58%, Fibre 11%, Made by the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Per cent.
Moisture	10.51
Ether extract.....	3.25
Protein	10.50
Crude fiber.....	11.56

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that each sack of the product was marked and labeled as above set forth, whereas in truth and in fact the contents of the sacks contained moisture 10.51 per cent, ether extract 3.25 per cent, protein 10.50 per cent, and crude fiber 11.56 per cent, and that said sacks were marked as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof.

On April 29, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, and on April 30, 1912, the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1912.*

55006°—No. 1678—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1679.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

The grand jurors of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Liquid Carbonic Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois and having a place of business at Kansas City, Mo., which indictment was filed in the District Court of the United States for said district on November 10, 1911, charging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 6, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas of a consignment of so-called maraschino cherries which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Diamond Brand Pure Whole Fruits Prepared from selected fresh ripe fruits by a process which retains their original flavor and aroma. Guaranteed by The Liquid Carbonic Co., under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 629. Maraschino Cherries Contain one-thirtieth of one per-cent Sulphur Dioxide and Colored with Cochineal. 56 Ponceau 3R The Liquid Carbonic Co. Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, Kansas City, Atlanta, Dallas."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 0.09 per cent; iodoform test, positive; color, Ponceau 3R; sulphurous acid as SO_2 , 0.03 per cent. Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that the cherries were packed in substances and ingredients to give the same the appearance of having been packed in maraschino syrup or liquor and that said substances and ingredients were substituted for the said maraschino syrup or liquor.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label or brand on the bottles containing the product was false and misleading in that it stated that the contents of the bottles consisted of maraschino cherries and which deceived and misled the purchaser thereof into believing that he was purchasing maraschino cherries, namely cherries which had been packed in maraschino, the same being a syrup or liquor made from a cherry grown in Asia Minor and certain parts of southern Europe known as maraschino, or in syrup or liquor having the flavor of said maraschino syrup or liquor, whereas, in truth and in fact, the bottles contained a substance in which the cherries were packed which was not made from cherries grown in Asia Minor and certain parts of southern Europe, and known as maraschino liquor or syrup or a syrup or liquor having the flavor of maraschino liquor or syrup.

On April 12, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1680.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On March 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bour Co. and the J. M. Bour Co., corporations, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma—

(1) On or about December 10, 1910, of a consignment of coffee which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "1 lb. net Bour's Arabian Banquet" (On sticker) "Java and Mocha Coffee Guaranteed Genuine Bour Quality" (On cup) "The J. M. Bour Co., Toledo, Ohio." (Picture of Arabians and firearms.) Examination of samples of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed sample 1 to be 5.6 per cent short weight and sample 2 to be 1.9 per cent short weight. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that it was stated on the labels and brands on the outside of each package of the product that each of said packages contained one pound net "Bour's Arabian Banquet Coffee," whereas, in truth and in fact, the packages did not contain one pound net of coffee but contained less than one pound, and contained from 1.9 per cent less than one pound to 5.6 per cent less than one pound of coffee in each of the packages.

(2) On May 31, 1911, of a consignment of coffee which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Bour's Arabian Banquet Java and Mocha Coffee 1 lb net Trade (B) Mark. The Bour Company, Toledo-Kansas City (Picture of an Arab)." Examination of samples of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department

showed the net weight of the five cans examined to be as follows: I, Net weight, 0.981 pound; II, net weight, 0.992 pound; III, net weight, 0.965 pound; IV, net weight, 0.961 pound; V, net weight, 0.972 pound; average net weight, 0.974 pound. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that it was stated on the labels and brands on the outside of each package of the product that each package contained one pound net "Bour's Arabian Banquet Coffee," whereas in truth and in fact they did not contain one pound net of coffee but contained less than one pound, to wit, 0.974 of a pound of coffee in each of the packages.

On April 10, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1681.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED PEPPERMINT EXTRACT.

On February 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the S. Hirsch Distilling Co., a corporation doing business under the name of Minuet Cordial Co., as a trade name, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 29, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of so-called peppermint extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Peppermint Extract. Prepared from finest peppermint leaves. Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906, Serial No. 5897."

Analysis of sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C., 0.9487; alcohol (per cent by volume), 42.30; methyl alcohol, none; solids, 0.32 per cent; ash, 0.001 per cent; peppermint oil, slight trace; color, aniline dyes giving reactions of Light Green S. F. Yellowish, and Naphthol Yellow S.

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that there was mixed, packed, and mingled with the product a certain substance, to wit, a dilute extract of peppermint containing an inestimable amount of peppermint oil, thereby reducing, lowering, and injuriously affecting the quality and strength of the product, and there was substituted for genuine peppermint extract as commercially known, that is to say, a flavoring extract prepared from oil of peppermint, or from peppermint, or both, and containing not less than

3 per cent by volume of oil of peppermint, an adulterated compound containing only a dilute extract of peppermint containing an inestimable amount of peppermint oil, thus damaging and injuriously affecting said product as food for human consumption; and the product was artificially colored with aniline dye to give it the effect and color of peppermint oil and the extract thereof and to conceal the identity of its inferiority. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was offered for sale and sold as and for genuine peppermint extract as the same is commercially known, as set forth above, under the distinctive name of another article of food, that is to say, that the product was not a genuine peppermint extract as same is commercially known, as aforesaid, but was a highly dilute preparation containing an inestimable amount of peppermint oil and the label on each of the bottles of the product was false and misleading because it tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into believing that he was purchasing peppermint extract as commercially known, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was not a peppermint extract but a dilute preparation containing an inestimable amount of peppermint oil.

On April 18, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1682.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On February 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 9 barrels, each containing 48 glass bottles of vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the National Grocer Co., a corporation, organized under the laws of Michigan and having a place of business in Decatur, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped by the M. B. Shelley Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about November 23, 1911, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled on barrels and bottles: "Delight Brand Purity Sugar Vinegar, M. B. Shelley Mfg. Co., St. Louis."

Adulteration was charged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted wholly or in part of distilled vinegar which had been artificially colored and substituted for and packed in the containers thereof in imitation of sugar vinegar so that distilled vinegar and artificial coloring matter had been substituted wholly or in part for sugar vinegar and so that the product was mixed and colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was branded and labeled as set forth above, which said brand or label bore a statement, design, and device regarding the product and the ingredients or substances contained therein which was false and misleading in that it purported to declare and in substance and fact did declare that the product was sugar vinegar, when in truth and in fact it consisted in whole or in part of distilled vinegar artificially colored in imitation of sugar

vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of sugar vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was not sugar vinegar but an imitation thereof.

On May 9, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold after rebranding by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1912.*

1682



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1683.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On February 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 barrels of so-called sugar vinegar remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of C. E. Ward, Decatur, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works, Louisville, Ky., on or about January 2, 1912, and transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Made expressly for C. E. Ward & Co., Sugar Vinegar, Decatur, Ills." "50 These goods guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Law and all its requirements."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of distilled vinegar which had been packed in imitation of sugar vinegar so that distilled vinegar had been substituted wholly or in part for sugar vinegar and so that the product was so packed and mixed in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the brand, label, or device on the product bore a statement regarding the product and the ingredients or substances contained therein which was false and misleading in that each brand, label, or device purported and declared that the product was sugar vinegar, when in truth and in fact it consisted in whole or in part of distilled vinegar made in imitation of sugar vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of sugar vinegar, when in truth and in fact it was not sugar vinegar, but was an imitation thereof.

On May 9, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after rebranding.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1912.*

55006°—No. 1683—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1684.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF APRICOT CORDIAL.

On April 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Waltz Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 24, 1911, from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska of a consignment of apricot cordial which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "High Grade Flavor Apricot Cordial Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act. Waltz Company, Seattle, Wash."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity, 17.5° C., 1.0679; alcohol (per cent by volume), 32.72; solids, 28.51; nonsugar solids, none; sucrose, by Clerget, 28.51; reducing sugar invert, 0.69; per cent sugar in solids, 100; polarization direct temperature, 20° C., +26.5; polarization invert temperature, 20° C., -9.0; ash, 0.005; acid, as acetic (wines, tartaric), 0.01; lead precipitate, none; color removed by fuller's earth, 75 per cent; caramel, present; esters, as ethyl acetate, 0.008.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that an imitation apricot cordial was mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, that a substance, to wit, an imitation apricot cordial, was substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article, and further that the product was colored in a manner whereby

its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product was false and misleading, the product being labeled "Apricot Cordial," thereby purporting that it was a genuine apricot cordial made from the fruit and conforming to the commercial standard of such article, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was an imitation apricot cordial, and further, that it was misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Apricot Cordial," thereby purporting that it was a genuine apricot cordial, made from the fruit and conforming to the commercial standard of such article, whereas in truth and in fact it was an imitation apricot cordial.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and \$24.08 costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1912.

1684



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1685.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF PEAS.

On February 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of canned peas, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 100 cases in possession of the Luebbering Bros. Grocer Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., and 100 cases in possession of J. H. Sehnert, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that both consignments had been shipped by the Dundas Canning Co., Dundas, Wis., on or about October 27, 1911, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The 100 cases in possession of Luebbering Bros. Grocer Co. and cans contained therein were labeled: "Equity Brand Early June Peas. Raised and packed in Calumet County, the pea garden of Wisconsin. Equity Brand. Guaranteed by the Dundas Canning Company under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 26118. Net Weight about 21 oz. Packed by Dundas Canning Co., Dundas, Wisc. I am a young blower and never will rest until you know our peas are the best." The 100 cases and cans contained therein in possession of J. N. Sehnert were labeled: "Wolf Brook Brand. Packed by Dundas Canning Co. Dundas, Wisc. Early June Peas. Raised and packed in Calumet County the pea garden of Wisconsin. Guaranteed by Dundas Canning Company under the Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 26118. Net Weight about 21 oz."

Misbranding of the 100 cases in possession of Luebbering Bros. Grocer Co. was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels upon

the cases and cans contained a statement, design, and device regarding the product, to wit, "Early June Peas," which was false and misleading, in that said statement could be properly applied only to peas of a certain size which were fresh, green, and succulent, and the peas in the cases and cans were not fully matured and were of poor quality and for the most part were hard through having been permitted to dry upon the vines, and said peas were not fresh, green, and succulent, as said label implied and would lead the purchaser thereof to believe. Misbranding of the product in possession of J. N. Sehnert was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels upon the cases and cans of the product contained a statement, design, and device regarding the product, to wit, "Early June Peas," which was false and misleading in that said statement could be properly applied only to peas of a certain size which were fresh, green, and succulent, and the peas contained in said cases and cans were of poor quality, were irregular in size, were immature and hard through having been permitted to dry upon the vines, and said peas were not fresh, green, and succulent as the labels implied and would lead the purchaser thereof to believe. On May 2, 1912, the said Dundas Canning Co. having confessed the allegation of the libel and consented to the decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs of the proceedings by said claimant and the presentation of bond by it in the sum of \$400, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the 111 cases of the product that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1912.*

1685



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1686.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF HORSE FEED.

On April 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Harry H. Hughes, doing business under the name and style of Just Milling & Feed Co., Nashville, Tenn., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 8, 1911, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Florida of a quantity of so-called "Allafat Horse Feed", which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs. Allafat Horse Feed (Just Feeds). Just Milling & Feed Co., Nashville, Tenn." and "100 lbs. Allafat Horse and Mule Feed Manufactured by Just Milling & Feed Co., Nashville, Tenn. Guaranteed Analysis: Protein 10.50, fat 3.75, fiber 10.50, carbohydrates 62.96. Made from pure corn, ground oat feed, barley meal, alfalfa meal. Little salt added Judiciously."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 9.17 per cent; ether extract, 2.92 per cent; crude fiber, 15.43 per cent; protein, 10.19 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product did not contain the amount of fat or the amount of fiber as stated on the label, but the label on the tag affixed to the bag containing the product was false and misleading and the statement on the tag purporting to give the contents of said product was false, untrue, and misleading for that the product contained much less fat than 3.75 per cent and largely more of fiber than 10.50, as falsely and fraudulently stated on said label.

On April 24, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1912.*

55008°—No. 1686—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1687.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLEO RESIN VANILLA.

On April 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Gray, McLean & Percy, a corporation, Portland, Oreg., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 1, 1911, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington, of a consignment of a product known as "Oleo Resin Vanilla," which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Oleo-Resin-Vanilla G. M. & P. Manufacturers of Extracts, Color syrups, Crushed Fruits, etc. Gray, McLean & Percy, Bakers, Confectioners & Fountain Supplies, 113-115 4th St. N., Portland, Oregon."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, 36.70 per cent; ash, trace; alcohol, 65.9 per cent; methyl alcohol, none; vanillin, 11.82 per cent; coumarin, 5.98 per cent; glycerin, present; color, coal tar dye apparently mixture of Orange I and Indigo Disulpho Acid. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that an imitation vanilla extract had been mixed and packed with the product in such manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine "Oleo-Resin-Vanilla," and said product was further adulterated by the mixing therewith and addition thereto of a coal tar dye or coloring matter in such manner as further to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and operate to conceal the adulteration and inferiority aforesaid. Misbranding was

alleged for the reason that the word or phrase "Oleo-Resin-Vanilla" stated and borne on the label was false and misleading because the product was a composition and mixture of ingredients other than and in imitation of vanilla, and by the use of a dye artificially colored to represent a pure and genuine vanilla; and that said label was calculated to and would deceive and mislead intending purchasers into the belief that they were purchasing genuine and pure Oleo-Resin-Vanilla, conforming to the true and commercial concept thereof, when in truth and in fact they were purchasing an adulterated product prepared as aforesaid, in imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Oleo-Resin-Vanilla."

On April 15, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 27, 1912.*

1687



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1688.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF LIMA BEANS.

On April 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of lima beans remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of parties to the United States Attorney unknown, alleging that the product had been shipped by the Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me., date not shown, from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Lima Beans—Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me.—2 Doz. 1245 M. O'Keefe, Inc., Boston, Mass." Each can was labeled: "B. & M. Lima Beans (Design—Green Lima Bean Pods) Packed in Maine, U. S. A. Burnham & Morrill Co. B. & M. Extra Quality—Prepared by cooking dried lima beans—Ready to serve immediately after quick heating. Guaranteed by Burnham & Morrill Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 13107. Net Weight 20 ozs. Portland, Maine." and the statement "Prepared by cooking dried lima beans" was inconspicuously arranged in small type.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the retail packages of the product bore certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein, that is to say, the words "Lima Beans," printed in a conspicuous manner upon the front side of each of the retail packages of the product, and the words "Prepared by cooking dried lima beans," printed in an inconspicuous manner on the rear side of each of the retail packages, which said statements, designs, and devices were

false and misleading in that they would lead the purchaser to believe that the article was a product known to the trade as canned fresh lima beans, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a product known to the trade as canned fresh lima beans.

On May 8, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings by the Burnham & Morrill Co., Portland, Me., claimant, and upon the execution of bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to the claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1912.*

1688

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1689.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF COFFEE.

On December 12, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against the Dannemiller Coffee Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 23, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Virginia of a consignment of coffee which was adulterated and alleged to have been misbranded. The product was labeled: "One Pound" Dannemiller's (Preserve this wrapper. Premium list inside). Cordova Coffee. New York and Canton, O. Guaranteed under the pure Food & Drug Act, Serial No. 11006. Dannemillers & Co., Roasters of Eagle and Cordova Coffee. New York City. Succeeded by Dannemiller Coffee Company Brooklyn, New York City."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Before washing, good beans, 98 per cent; bad beans, 2 per cent; after washing, good beans, 92 per cent; bad beans, 8 per cent; artificial coating containing starch, sucrose, and chicory; reducing sugars in coating (per cent) 0.14; test for starch, positive; test for chicory, positive; test for sucrose, positive. Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that the product had been colored and coated in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed and whereby the presence of quakers and imperfect beans was

concealed, and whereby the product was given a distinctly different flavor from the same grade of article not coated. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it which were false and misleading in that the words "Cordova Coffee" represented that the product was a Mexican coffee whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a Rio coffee.

On December 21, 1910, the defendant company entered a plea of not guilty to the information. On January 18, 1911, the defendant withdrew its plea of not guilty to the charge of adulteration and entered a plea of guilty to that charge and the court imposed a fine of \$25. On May 7, 1912, the charge of misbranding was dismissed upon motion of the United States Attorney.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1912.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1690.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CATSUP.

At the September and December sessions of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania the United States Attorney for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in said District Court informations against the Philadelphia Pickling Co., a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 23, 1910, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey of a consignment of catsup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Old Fashioned Home Made Catsup Made of whole tomatoes 56% Tomato pieces & Trimmings 38.5% Spices 0.3% Salt 1.2% Onions & Garlic 1.2% Vinegar 0.9% Sugar 0.9% Cereals 1.0%—100% This catsup in its original package is not misbranded and is natural color. Put up by Philadelphia Pickling Co. 262 & 264 2nd St., Phila., Pa. Prepared with 1-10 of 1% Benzoate of Soda."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Yeasts and spores, 70 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter; bacteria, 60,000,000 per cubic centimeter; mold filaments in 60 per cent of the fields. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that the statement on the label, to wit, "Old Fashioned Home Made Catsup," created the impression and led the purchaser to believe that the product was of a superior quality, made with

exceptional cleanliness and care, and in general an article of food of high grade, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a catsup of superior quality, made with exceptional cleanliness and care, but on the contrary was a mixture of catsup with peelings, cores, and sand.

On March 21, 1911, the case having come on for trial before the court and jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. The defendant company thereupon filed a motion in arrest of judgment which was thereafter dismissed by the court and defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs upon the charge of adulteration and \$25 and costs upon the charge of misbranding, aggregating \$103.50 in fines and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1912.*

1690



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1691.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED MISBRANDING OF CUTICURA OINTMENT AND CUTICURA SOAP.

On October 9, 1909, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, a corporation, Boston, Mass., alleging shipment by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On October 5, 1908, from the State of Massachusetts into the District of Columbia of a consignment of Cuticura Ointment which was misbranded. Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it was petrolatum, colored and perfumed. A trace of phenol or salicylic acid was indicated.

(2) On February 27, 1909, from the State of Massachusetts into the District of Columbia of a consignment of Cuticura Ointment which was misbranded. Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to consist of petrolatum, hardened with a little wax and containing a trace of carbolic acid. The product is perfumed. It is also colored with a blue dye. The product in both the above-named consignments was labeled: "Great Skin Cure Cuticura. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 344. Prepared by Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Registered in United States Patent Office. Registered in all Countries. Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, is a Medicinal Emollient, Sanative, Antiseptic Ointment for the Immediate Relief and Speedy Cure of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors, Eczemas, Tetter, Rash, Itchings, Irritations, Scalings and Crustings of the Skin and Scalp, with loss

of Hair of Infants, Children and Adults. Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, is the Purest and Sweetest of Emollients, for Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands, as well as for Every Toilet Purpose. A Specific for Summer and Winter Rashes, Sore Hands, Tender Feet, Itching Scaly Scalps, Infantile Humors, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Strains and Pains." Misbranding as to the product in both these consignments was alleged in the information for the reason that the containers of the product bore labels upon which appeared statements regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in certain particulars, that is to say, in the statement, "Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, is a Medicinal Emollient, Sanative, Antiseptic Ointment for the immediate relief and Speedy Cure of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors, Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations, Scalings and Crustings of the Skin & Scalp, with loss of Hair of Infants, Children and Adults," and in the statement, "Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, is the Purest and Sweetest of Emollients, for Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands, as well as for Every Toilet Purpose," and in the statement, "A specific for Summer and Winter Rashes, Sore Hands, Tender Feet, Itching Scaly Scalps, Infantile Humors, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Strains and Pain," said statement being false and misleading in said particulars, because Cuticura is not a great skin cure, nor a medicinal emollient, sanative, antiseptic ointment for the immediate relief and speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, tetters, rashes, itchings, irritations, scalings and crustings of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair of infants, children and adults, nor is it the purest and sweetest of emollients for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, as well as for every toilet purpose, nor is it a specific for summer and winter rashes, sore hands, tender feet, itching scaly scalps, infantile humors, burns, scalds, wounds, strains and pain.

(3) On February 27, 1909, from the State of Massachusetts into the District of Columbia of a consignment of Cuticura Soap which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Cuticura Soap. Medicinal and Toilet. Emollient, Sanative, Antiseptic, Fragrant and Refreshing. For Skin Purification, Toilet, Bath and Nursery. This soap contains, in a modified form, the Medicinal Properties of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure". Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a colored soap. The chemical constituents of the fatty acids indicate that they are derived from an average quality of tallow. The product contained a small amount of petrolatum. No medicinal or antiseptic substances were found except what may be present in ordinary toilet

soap. . Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product bore labels upon which appeared certain statements regarding the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in certain particulars, that is to say, in the particular that said Cuticura is medicinal and antiseptic and that it is for skin purification, toilet, bath and nursery, said statement being false and misleading in said particulars because Cuticura is not medicinal and antiseptic and is not for skin purification, toilet, bath and nursery.

On April 22, 1910, the defendant corporation entered a plea of not guilty. On May 16, 1910, this plea was withdrawn by leave of the court and defendant filed a motion to quash the information. On February 27, 1911, defendant filed its demurrer to the information and on December 18, 1911, the court sustained the demurrer and quashed the information.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1912.*

1691



Issued October 17, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1692.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED IMPERIAL SPRING WATER.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, begun and held in the city of New York on the first Monday of March, 1910, the grand jurors of the United States of America in and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against John Morgan and Alfred Y. Morgan, doing business under the firm name and style of John Morgan, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 21, 1908, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of so-called spring water which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Imperial Spring Water, John Morgan, 343 W. 39th Street, New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 63.6 parts per million; volatile solids, 22.8 parts per million. The inspector's factory report showed that the product was prepared at the factory from Croton water and was not a natural spring water.

On May 23, 1910, the defendants entered their pleas of not guilty, and on June 13, 1910, they demurred and moved to quash the indictment, which demurrer was overruled and motion denied. Thereafter, the case coming on trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. Upon the announcement of the verdict defendants moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, against the law and upon all the exceptions taken during the trial, and also moved that judgment be arrested. On September 20, 1910, the court granted the motion in arrest of judgment (see 181 Fed. Rep., 587), and the motion for a

new trial was denied on the ground that no conviction could be had under the indictment. The decision of the court follows (Holt, J.):

HOLT, J.

These are motions by the defendant for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. The defendants were convicted, under the act of June 30, 1906, commonly called the pure food act, for shipping from New York to New Jersey misbranded bottled water. The bottles were labeled "Imperial Spring Water." They contained water which was originally ordinary Croton water, drawn from a pipe on the defendants' premises in New York City. This water was first passed through a fine sand filter, then through beds of gravel and charcoal, then a small quantity of mineral salts was added; it was charged with carbonic acid gas, and put in thoroughly clean bottles. This water when sold was pure and wholesome. A food and drug inspector, appointed by and acting under the Department of Agriculture, whose office was in New York City, went to a druggist at Newark, New Jersey, and asked for Imperial Spring Water. The druggist had none. The inspector thereupon asked the druggist to order some for him. He did so. In compliance with such order the defendant shipped half a dozen bottles so labeled from New York City to the druggist at Newark, New Jersey. He thereupon sold them to the inspector, who brought them back to New York and reported the case to the district attorney. The defendants were thereupon indicted for such shipment. There was no evidence on the trial that any notice was given to the defendants of the examination of said water by or under the direction of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, or that any opportunity was given to them to be heard on the question whether the pure food act had been violated.

The defendants claim, on these motions, first, that the evidence showed that the water sold was spring water, and therefore that the bottles were not misbranded. The proof showed that ordinary Croton water, like the water of any fresh-water lake or river, is partly spring and partly rain and surface water. The water as treated by the defendants was a thoroughly filtered water, with a little mineral salts and carbonic acid gas added, which made it more sparkling, and, to many people, more attractive. It was perhaps as expensive to produce and as pure and wholesome as spring water. But it was not what is commonly understood by the public as spring water—that is, water taken directly from a natural spring. The label therefore was misleading and the bottles misbranded. The object of the pure food act is not only to protect the public from unwholesome food and drink, but to require that any article of food, drink, or medicine sold shall be correctly described by its label.

The defendants also claim that no judgment should be entered in this case because there is no evidence that they ever made any other shipment of such water in interstate commerce, and the evidence shows that the shipment on which the indictment was based was secretly induced by a Government detective in order to create a basis for a criminal charge. There is no evidence that the defendants ever before sold or shipped water outside of New York City. The inspector who ordered the water at Newark had his office in New York. His only apparent object in going to Newark to order this water was to secretly lure the defendants into an act which would enable him to make a criminal charge against them. This was a perfectly wholesome water, and if there was no other justification for the inspector's proceeding than appears in the evidence, I think his course of action was one of unnecessary zeal. If there were no bottles to be found in other States which had been voluntarily shipped there by the defendants, whatever public evil might result

from the sale of such water in New York City might wisely, in my opinion, have been left to be dealt with by the State authorities. The pure food act is a beneficial act; and it will be a matter of regret if the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture arouse hostility to it by excessive zeal to institute trivial prosecutions. But there may have been valid reasons for the course which was taken which did not appear on the trial; and in any event, I am not willing to hold that because some criticism may perhaps be made on the manner in which the proof was obtained, the proof itself was invalid or insufficient.

The important question on these motions is whether it was necessary for the indictment to allege and for the Government to prove that notice was given to the defendants by the agents of the Department of Agriculture of the examination of the samples obtained of the water, and an opportunity given them to be heard on the question whether the law had been violated.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the pure food act are as follows:

"SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

"SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

"SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided."

The claim that the indictment was invalid on its face because it did not allege that notice of the examination and opportunity to be heard was given to

the defendants is, I think, untenable. There is obviously at least one case in which a prosecution is authorized when no preliminary investigation has been had by officers of the Department of Agriculture. The 5th section provides that it shall be the duty of the district attorney to prosecute whenever any State health officer presents satisfactory evidence of any violations of the act. Moreover, the first and second sections, making it a misdemeanor to manufacture in the Territories or District of Columbia, or to ship in interstate commerce, adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, are general in their terms. The act prohibited constitutes the misdemeanor. There is no direct reference in them to the subsequent sections providing for the notice to the owner of the samples and the opportunity to be heard; and in my opinion the district attorney can institute prosecutions under those sections, upon adequate evidence, without any preliminary investigation or action by the officers of the Department of Agriculture. But under the provisions of section 4 of the act, whenever an investigation is first instituted by the food and drug inspectors or other agents of the Department of Agriculture or of its Bureau of Chemistry, and an examination of specimens of foods or drugs had for the purpose of determining whether they have been adulterated or misbranded, notice of the examination and an opportunity to be heard must have been given to the party from whom the sample was obtained. In my opinion a compliance with this section is a prerequisite to a prosecution in all cases in which the matter is brought before the district attorney for prosecution by the agents of the Department of Agriculture. Proof of such notice and opportunity to be heard before the indictment is therefore material in all such prosecutions; and of course all material facts which are necessary to sustain a conviction must be alleged in the indictment. The result is that although an indictment under the pure food act is not demurrable because it contains no allegation of such notice and opportunity to be heard, since such prosecutions can be maintained by the district attorney without the intervention of the officers of the Department of Agriculture, such allegations and proof are necessary in all cases where the prosecution is instigated by such officers; and if it appears by evidence on the trial that the case is such, no conviction can be had in the absence of such allegation and proof. In this case, the investigation and prosecution were due to such officers. I think therefore that the indictment should have alleged and the evidence for the Government established that such notice and opportunity to be heard were given to the defendants and that, in the absence of such allegation and proof, the motion in arrest of judgment should be granted. The motion for a new trial should be either withdrawn or denied. If granted a new trial would result in nothing, because, in my opinion, the indictment is fatally defective.

On October 18, 1910, leave having been obtained, the United States Attorney sued out a writ of error on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the action of the lower court upon the following assignments of error: (1) That said court erred in granting said motion in arrest of judgment. (2) That said court erred in adjudging that the said indictment was insufficient upon any construction of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. (3) That said court erred in its construction of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. (4) That said court erred in its decision arresting a judgment of conviction herein on the ground that the indictment herein was insufficient and basing its decision upon a construc-

tion of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, upon which said indictment was founded.

On December 11, 1911, the Supreme Court reversed the action of the lower court arresting judgment and remanded the case to the lower court for sentence and judgment. (See 222 U. S., 274.) The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States follows:

The defendants maintained an establishment in New York where, after filtering Croton water drawn from the city pipes, adding mineral salts and charging it with carbonic acid, the water was bottled and sold as "Imperial Spring Water." In October, 1908, a food and drug inspector applied to a druggist in Newark, New Jersey, for several bottles of this water. The druggist, not having them in stock, ordered them from the defendants, who shipped them from New York to the druggist in Newark. He delivered them to the inspector, who paid therefor.

The judge, in his opinion, treats the prosecution as having been instituted by the inspector, though this does not affirmatively appear in the record, and the defendants were not indicted until April, 1910, when they were found guilty of shipping misbranded goods in interstate commerce. They moved in arrest of judgment on the ground that it was not alleged that they had been given notice and a preliminary hearing by the Department of Agriculture, contending this was a condition precedent to the return of a valid indictment. The judge held that such hearing must be granted in all cases where the prosecution was instituted by the Department of Agriculture or its agent (181 Fed. 587), and from a later order sustaining the motion in arrest the Government brought the case here under the Criminal Appeals Act.

Mr. Justice LAMAR, after making the foregoing statement, delivered the opinion of the Court.

The Federal courts have not agreed as to the effect of the provision for notice and hearing found in section 4 of the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 768), C. 3915. *U. S. v. Barrels Olives*, 179 Fed. 983. *U. S. v. Cases of Grape Juice*, 189 Fed. 331. Whether it confers a right upon the defendant, or results in imposing a duty upon the district attorney, can be determined by a brief examination of a few of the provisions of the act.

Under the Pure Food Law not only a manufacturer, but any dealer, shipping adulterated or misbranded goods in interstate commerce is guilty of a misdemeanor. In aid of enforcement of the statute it is made the duty of the Department of Agriculture to collect specimens of such articles so shipped, and the Bureau of Chemistry is required to analyze them. But, even if the specimen, on analysis, is found to be adulterated, there is no requirement that the case should be turned over at once to the district attorney, for the reason that the "party from whom the sample was obtained" might be a dealer holding a guaranty from his vendor that the articles were not adulterated. In such case the dealer is not liable to prosecution, but the guarantor (§ 9) is made "amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties."

The act, therefore, declares (§ 4) that when, on such examination by the Board of Chemistry, the article is found to be adulterated, "notice shall be given to the party from whom the sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard." If it then appears that he has violated the statute, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to certify that fact, together with a copy of the analysis, to the proper district attorney, who

(§5), *without delay*, must "institute appropriate proceedings," by indictment, or libel for condemnation, or both, as the facts may warrant.

But the act also contemplates (§ 5), that complaints may be made to the district attorney by State health officials. In that class of cases, no doubt because the State agents investigate without giving a hearing, the district attorney is not obliged to prosecute unless such State officers "shall present satisfactory evidence of such violation." But the very fact that he must do so in that event recognizes that he may begin proceedings against a defendant who has not been given a notice and an opportunity to be heard.

In providing for notice in one case, and permitting prosecutions without it in another, the statute clearly shows that there was no intent to make notice jurisdictional. This view is strengthened by the fact that it contains no reference to giving notice to anyone except "to the party from whom the sample was obtained." And if, on the hearing given him, it appears that he is a dealer holding a guaranty, the act in providing for proceedings against such guarantor contains no suggestion that a new notice shall be given him before an indictment can be submitted to the grand jury.

In cases like the present, or where foreign goods are labelled as of domestic manufacture and vice versa, no scientific examination may be necessary. But usually a chemical analysis will be required to determine whether an article is adulterated. The Bureau of Chemistry is equipped to do that work, so that in practice most prosecutions will be based on reports made by the Department of Agriculture after notice. But the hearing is not judicial. There is no provision for compelling the presence of the party from whom the sample was received; if he voluntarily attends he is not in jeopardy; an adverse finding is not binding against him; and a decision in his favor is not an acquittal which prevents a subsequent hearing before the Department, or a trial in court.

The provision as to the hearing is administrative, creating a condition where the district attorney is compelled to prosecute without delay. When he receives the Secretary's report, he is not to make another and independent examination, but is bound to accept the finding of the Department that the goods are adulterated or misbranded, and that the party from whom they had been obtained held no guaranty. But the fact that the statute compels him to act in one case, does not deprive him of the power voluntarily to proceed in that and every other case under his general powers. If, for any reason, the executive department failed to report violations of this law its neglect would leave untouched the duty of the district attorney to prosecute "all delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States." Rev. Stats., §§ 771, 1022. So, an improper finding by the Department would no more stay the grand jury than an order of discharge by a committing magistrate after an ordinary preliminary trial. For the statute contains no expression indicating an intention to withdraw offenses under this act from the general powers of the grand jury, who are diligently to inquire and true presentment make of all matters called to their attention by the court, or that may come to their knowledge during the then present service.

Repeals by implication are not favored, and there is certainly no presumption that a law passed in the interest of the public health was to hamper district attorneys, curtail the powers of grand juries or make them, with evidence in hand, halt in their investigation and await the action of the Department. To graft such an exception upon the criminal law would require a clear and unambiguous expression of the legislative will.

It was argued that the privilege of a preliminary hearing was granted so as to prevent malicious prosecutions. But, had such been its intention, the statute

would have required that a hearing should be given to all persons charged with a violation of the act, and not merely to those from whom the sample was received. A further answer is, that as to this and every other offense the Fourth Amendment furnishes the citizen the nearest practicable safeguard against malicious accusations. He cannot be tried on an Information unless it is supported by the oath of some one having knowledge of facts showing the existence of probable cause. Nor can an indictment be found until after an examination of witnesses, under oath, by grand jurors—the chosen instruments of the law to protect the citizen against unfounded prosecutions, whether they be instituted by the Government or prompted by private malice. There is nothing in the nature of the offense under the Pure Food Law, or in the language of the statute, which indicates that Congress intended to grant violators of this act a conditional immunity from prosecution, or to confer upon them a privilege not given every other person charged with a crime. The judgment is
Reversed.

Upon receipt of the mandate from the Supreme Court, order was entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York making that mandate the judgment of said district court, and on February 26, 1912, the court sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of \$50.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 22, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1693.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PASTE.

On June 8, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against Herman M. Gidden, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 7, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a consignment of tomato paste which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Fabbrica Di Conserve Alimentary Star Brand, Salsa di Sicilia Baccheria Italy. Extra Quality Tomato Sauce, Italian Produce." (End of can) "Baccheria La Italia."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following result: Mold filaments present in about two-thirds of all microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores, about 500 per one-sixtieth milligram; bacteria, about 50,000,000 per gram. Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On May 3, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty and the case was brought to trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

The charge of the court to the jury follows:

The COURT (MAYER, J.):

Gentlemen of the jury, the information in this case charges the defendant, Herman M. Gidden, with unlawfully shipping and delivering for shipment from the City of New York, State of New York, and Southern District of New York, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, consigned to Kurtz Brothers, a certain article used for food by man, to wit, tomato paste, in fifty cases, packages and containers, all labeled with the Italian name that you heard spoken of and trans-

lated, and then the information says that this tomato paste or sauce or substance shipped as charged was adulterated, contrary to law, in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed vegetable substance.

The case has been tried by counsel for the Government and counsel for the defendant fairly and courteously and in a way to assist you in arriving at a speedy determination one way or the other. The statute under which this information is brought is the one known as the "Food and Drugs Act", and the one you have doubtless all heard of, and perhaps sat on juries and read about, popularly called the Pure Food Law. It is provided in that statute under Section 7 thereof and subdivision sixth as follows:

"That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated if it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid, animal, or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter," and a person becomes subject to inquiry and prosecution if that sort of substance comes under this provision. The introduction into any state from any other state of any article of food which is adulterated is prohibited, and the person who ships such article of food from one state to another shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is stipulated in this case that the subject matter of the controversy was a subject of Interstate Commerce, so that there is nothing left in the case for you to determine except whether this food was adulterated, and whether it was adulterated is for you to determine within the definition that I have just read to you.

The act in question is a beneficent law intended to safeguard the people in their daily lives, and to the end that their health may be conserved. The defendant is entitled to every safeguard upon his part that the law throws around him, and no matter what the facts may be, the defendant is always entitled to have the Government prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt. You have sat on juries no doubt earlier in the month, and you know that a reasonable doubt, as you have probably been told, is a doubt with some reason to it; it is not a mere guess or caprice or surmise, but a question of some reason, and if the Government does not prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant is entitled to an acquittal, but if it does, then the defendant must be convicted.

The fact that the defendant says that he did not intend to violate the law is not the question in the case. The question is was the law violated? Now, I think it is hardly necessary to attempt any very fine or close or scientific definition of the various words of the statute. In plain English, that you and I use every day, these words mean the substance was rotten, that it was unfit for food for man, and therefore of course, it was a danger to those to whom this would come. Manifestly, the Government is rarely in the position of proving by actual physical facts that it saw a food product made, and therefore the Government is of necessity compelled to resort to the introduction of expert testimony, and to that end, through its Department of Agriculture, it has examinations made, and it is for you to say in this case whether the exhibits here presented, which were concededly taken from this shipment, were kept step by step in such a careful condition as to warrant you to say that the examination made by the Government experts were fair and just and had no purpose in it other than to discover the truth. You are entirely competent to determine that from the evidence before you. It has been shown to you that the inspector who originally took this part of the shipment turned it over to the Department of Agriculture, and each one of these experts got one or the other samples in

due course and made the examinations they described. It is for you to say whether their examinations as testified to, together with their testimony as to the effects and results of that examination, show that this substance was, as the statute says, in whole or in part a filthy, decomposed or putrid vegetable substance.

There remains, as I recall it, only one other question to which your attention should be directed. It has been suggested by the defense that between the time the tomato is ready for canning and the time that it is actually put into the cans, the process of nature may be such as to produce a decomposed or putrid condition. The learned counsel for the Government says that such a contention does not go to the right of the case, and I charge you that his view of the matter in that regard is right. What happened between the time the tomato was found in the factory and what happened after it had stayed there for a while and before it was canned is entirely immaterial under this statute. The question is whether the substance which is the subject matter here referred to at the time that it became the object of interstate shipment was in such a condition. So as to be entirely fair to the defendant, you may take into consideration, under the rules which I have laid down, the testimony of the Government expert who went around to some canning factories here and told you it took a considerable length of time before a healthy tomato could become decomposed or putrid; and also the testimony of Dr. Dunbar as to the practical experiment made in respect of keeping healthy tomatoes.

This is a case that is comparatively simple of solution one way or the other. You must give the defendant every reasonable doubt to which he is entitled, and, under the rules laid down, find your verdict.

Mr. WASSERMAN. If your Honor please, I except to that portion of your charge in which you instruct the jury if the decomposition set in in the manufactured article between the time of manufacture and canning it does not make any difference, it is no defense in this case.

The COURT. You may reserve an exception.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1694.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF STOCK FEED.

On March 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Quaker Oats Co., a corporation, doing business at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 22, 1910, from the State of Iowa into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of stock feed which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "100 lbs. Victor Feed. The Quaker Oats Co., Manufacturers and Distributors, Address Chicago. U. S. A. Guaranteed analysis: Crude Protein 8%, Crude Fat 3.5%, Crude Fiber 9%, Carbohydrates (Sugar and Starch) 65%, made from Oat Middlings, Oat Hulls, Corn, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% Salt. . . . The Quaker Oats Co., Manufacturers and Distributors, Chicago. U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 11.25 per cent; ether extract, 1.71 per cent; protein, 6.60 per cent; crude fiber, 7.75 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled and branded and bore a statement regarding the substances contained therein which said labeling, branding, and statement was false and misleading in that the product did not contain crude protein 8 per cent and crude fat 3.5 per cent, but, on the contrary, contained a smaller amount of the ingredients stated.

On April 2, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1695.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Chas. E. Meyer & Co., a corporation, Freeport, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 12, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of a product known as apple cider vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Chas. E. Meyer & Co. Seek No Further Cider Vinegar Fifty Gal. Freeport, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids (grams per 100 cc), 2.23; lead precipitate, medium, non-sugars (grams per 100 cc), 1.08; color (degrees, brewer's scale, 0.5 in. cell), 6.5; reducing sugar direct (grams per 100 cc), 1.15; polarization direct, 2.4° V.; color removed by fuller's earth, 68 per cent; ash (grams per 100 cc), 0.31; alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 cc), 35.2; glycerol (grams per 100 cc), 0.12; soluble P_2O_5 (mg per 100 cc), 3.4; pentosans (grams per 100 cc), 0.077; insoluble P_2O_5 (mg per 100 cc), 12.4; alcohol precipitate (grams per 100 cc), 0.14; acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc), 4.16; fixed acid, as malic, trace.

Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid, otherwise known as distilled vinegar, and a product containing a high percentage of reducing sugar which had been manufactured in imitation of pure apple cider vinegar, was substituted wholly for the article. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a dilute solution of acetic acid, otherwise

known as distilled vinegar, and a product containing a high percentage of reducing sugars, had been mixed and packed with the genuine apple cider vinegar in a manner so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Adulteration was charged for the further reason that a solution known as distilled vinegar and boiled apple cider was substituted in part for apple cider vinegar. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore labels which were false and misleading in that they purported to state that the product was a pure apple cider vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a pure apple cider vinegar, but was a dilute solution of acetic acid, otherwise known as distilled vinegar, and a product containing a high percentage of reducing sugars which had been manufactured in imitation of pure apple cider vinegar.

On May 8, 1912, the defendant withdrew a plea of not guilty theretofore filed by it and entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1912.*

1695



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1696.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF FISH.

On March 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 pails, each containing 5 pounds; 5 pails, each containing 20 pounds; 10 kegs, each containing 30 pounds; and 15 kegs, each containing 60 pounds of a product purporting and represented to be Lake Huron Family White Fish, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of E. L. Martin & Co., of Lexington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about February 19, 1912, by the Booth Fisheries Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Lake Huron Family White Fish. E. L. Martin & Company, Lexington, Kentucky."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels and brands on each package of the product bore a false statement regarding the kind of fish contained therein and the mark or brand constituted and was a statement and representation that there was contained in each of the pails and kegs Lake Huron family white fish; whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not contained in them, nor in any of them, Lake Huron family white fish.

On or about May 7, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs by the Booth Fisheries Co., claimant, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the execution by said company of bond in the sum of \$1,000 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1912.*

55950°—No. 1696—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1697.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED OLIVE OIL.

On February 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said district, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 60 cans, each containing one gallon, so-called "Extra Fine Lucca Cream Table Oil" remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in the possession of George F. Schutt, New Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, on or about February 1, 1912, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Extra Fine Lucca Cream Table Oil McCormick, Thomas & Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A." "This Cream Table Oil is especially prepared for Salads and table use; its flavor and taste is pronounced excellent by the best Hotels and Restaurants in the United States and Canada, who have used it for many years. Our guarantee goes with every can."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the product imported that it was an olive oil and a pure olive oil, whereas it was not an olive oil nor entitled to be so called, but that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted for olive oil, whereby the quality and strength of such product had been reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected. Adulteration was further charged for the reason that the product was not an extra fine Lucca cream table oil but was a mixture in which a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in whole or in part for table oil. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore labels contain-

ing statements which signified and imported that the product was an oil manufactured in the province of Lucca, Italy, and thereby purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was not a foreign product nor imported into the United States but was a cottonseed oil manufactured in the United States. Misbranding was further alleged for the reason that the labels and brands upon the product contained statements which were false and misleading because they signified and imported that the product was an olive oil, and, moreover, a pure olive oil, when, in truth and in fact, it was not an olive oil nor a pure olive oil, but a mixture containing cottonseed oil.

On May 2, 1912, Sebastian F. McCormick and Rudolph C. Thomas, copartners, trading as McCormick, Thomas & Co., claimants, having entered their appearance and filed their plea and answer consenting to a decree and having paid the costs of the proceedings, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon the execution of bonds by said claimants in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the 52 cans of the product that had been seized should be released and delivered to said claimants.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1912.*
1697

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1698.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OLIVE OIL.

On December 5, 1910, the United States Attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Peter N. Nikolopoulos, Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 26, 1910, from the State of Utah into the State of Nevada, of a consignment of olive oil which was alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Salad Oil."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Index of refraction at 25° C., 1.4723; iodine number, 105.8; Halphen test, positive; peanut-oil test, negative; sesame-oil test, negative; odor and taste indicate presence of some olive oil. This case was reported for prosecution upon a charge of adulteration only. Adulteration was charged in the information for the reason that the product was alleged not to have been olive oil, but a product consisting very largely of cottonseed oil and but a trace of olive oil, and that cottonseed oil had been mixed and packed with the product so as to injuriously affect its quality, and that said cottonseed oil had been substituted in part for olive oil and that the product was adulterated in the manner hereinbefore alleged in that thereby its strength and purity were below the professed standard and quality for which it was sold and that substances had theretofore been substituted for the professed contents thereof. Misbranding was charged in the information for the reason that defendant was alleged to have intended to publish and have it understood by said mark and label that the product was pure olive oil and that the product was claimed by defendant to contain olive oil, and, so labeled and branded, was, by reason of the facts

hereinbefore alleged, misbranded and mislabeled so as to deceive or mislead the purchasers thereof.

On March 20, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty. On April 4, 1911, he was permitted to withdraw his plea and filed a demurrer to the information on September 4, 1911; on September 11 the demurrer was overruled by the court and the case was set for trial November 13, 1911. On September 30, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty. On November 14, 1911, the case came on for trial before the court and jury and a verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1912.*

1698

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Issued October 17, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1699.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF OYSTERS.

On February 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 64 cases, each containing 24 cans, purporting and representing to be first quality oysters, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co., Pueblo, Colo., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Louisiana into the State of Colorado, date of shipment not shown, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Rose Brand Cove Oysters First Quality Packed For Chesapeake Oyster Co." (On cans) "Rose Brand Cove Oysters First Quality These Goods are Guaranteed to Conform With the Pure Food Law As Enacted June 30, 1906."

Adulteration was charged in the libel for the reason that water had been mixed and packed with the oysters so as to reduce and lower their quality and strength, and for the further reason that water had been substituted in part for the oyster juice contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product contained a statement regarding it which was misleading and deceptive and intended to mislead and deceive the purchasers into believing that the product consisted of first quality "Rose Brand Cove Oysters," whereas in truth and in fact it was not so but instead it was true that water was substituted in such large amount as to lower the strength and quality of the oysters and oyster juice.

On May 7, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the United States marshal should destroy the product.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1912.*

Issued October 17, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1700.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED FRESH GREEN PEAS.

On February 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 cases, each containing 24 cans, purporting to contain fresh green peas, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Colorado Supply Co., Pueblo, Colo., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Colorado, date of shipment not shown, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 Doz. Cans Johnson Brand Peas Size No. 2". (On cans) "Johnson Brand soaked Peas Contents 18 oz or over. Packed by Wm. Numsen & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels on the cans containing the statement "Johnson Brand soaked Peas" and the picture of green peas in the pod regarding the contents of the cans were misleading and deceptive, in that the word "soaked" was in such very small type and so inconspicuous and overprinted as to make it almost illegible, and the labels were so printed and so arranged as to mislead and deceive purchasers into believing that the contents of said cans were fresh green peas and not soaked peas, whereas in truth and in fact they were not green peas at all, but instead it was true that the contents of said cans were soaked peas.

On May 7, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after relabeling.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1912.*

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American Candy Co.-----	1645	Cherries, Maraschino:	
Candy, Whipped cream maple:		Armour & Co.-----	1327
Central Candy Co.-----	1512	Bettman-Johnson Co. 1580, 1620, 1664	
Candy eggs:		Cheek, C. T., & Sons-----	1383
Boeckel, R. C., & Co.-----	1642	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	1383
Heide, Henry-----	1642	Conrad, J. F., Grocer Co.-----	1585
National Candy Co.-----	1642	Fleischmann-Clarke Co.-----	1571
Candy peaches:		Glaser, Kohn & Co.-----	1573, 1574
Fisher, S., & Co.-----	1642	International Fruit Products	
Candy pears:		Co.-----	1370, 1591
Fisher, S., & Co.-----	1642	Letts-Parker Grocer Co.-----	1574
Cane and maple sugar butter:		Liebethal Bros. & Co.-----	1504, 1572
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar		Liquid Carbonic Co.-----	1679
Co.-----	1121, 1122	Lyon, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1641
Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.)		Mihalovitch Co.-----	1370, 1591
Catsup. (See Tomato ketchup.)		National Fruit Products Co.-----	1575
Cheese:		Nave-McCord Mercantile Co.-----	1573
Adams, H. D., Co.-----	1467	Stone-Ordean-Wells Co.-----	1439
Adams Grocery Co.-----	1457	Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.)	
Algoma Produce Co.-----	1002	Chestnuts:	
Barber, A. H., & Co.-----	1186	Davis & Davis.-----	1375
Barfield & Brown-----	1491	Puffenbarger, A.-----	1375
Cox & Chappell Co.-----	1460	Stephens Bros.-----	1378
Crosby & Meyers.-----	1456,	Chocolate:	
1457, 1458, 1460, 1472, 1492		Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co.-----	1332
Cudahy Packing Co.-----	1473	Chocolate cherry fudge:	
Elgin Dairy Co.-----	1336	Schaeffer, James E.-----	1351
Fisher, E. R.-----	1468, 1473	Chocolates (candy):	
Fitzgerald, Michael.-----	1671	Dennis Co.-----	1634
Fulghum, C. M., Co.-----	1493	Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.)	
Jaques, S. R., & Tinsley Co. 1458, 1472		Cinnamon extract. (See Extract,	
Lake Zurich Creamery Co.-----	1387	Cinnamon.)	
Newton, C. E., & Bro.-----	1459	Clams:	
Novato French Cheese Factory. 1168,		Aubin, D.-----	1318
1169		Clams, Little Neck:	
Peacock, P. H.-----	1459, 1493	Lawry, E. H.-----	1273
Rappel, J. F., & Co.-----	1494	Cloves:	
Roughton-Halliburton Co. 1479, 1494		Whitney, Farrington.-----	1204
Stevens, S. J., & Co.-----	1183,	Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:	
1467, 1470, 1479, 1491, 1594		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
Waxelbaum Produce Co.-----	1456,	Co.-----	1367
1470, 1492, 1594		Cocoa:	
Wieland Bros.-----	1148, 1168, 1169	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.-----	1588
Cheese, cream:		Stollwerck Bros. (Inc.)-----	1588
Hart, Geo. S., & Co.-----	1344	Waco Drug Co.-----	1588
Wagener, F. W., & Co.-----	1344	Coffee:	
Cheese, Cream, Daisy:		Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co. 1647	
Ferbend & Co.-----	1421	Color, Egg. (See Egg color.)	
Cheese, Cream, Mayflower:		Color, Green cake:	
Hagen, Ratcliffe & Co.-----	1414	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Stevens, S. J., Co. 1414, 1431, 1519		Co.-----	1057
Waxelbaum Produce Co.-----	1519	Color, Red cake:	
Cheese, Daisy:		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Barber, A. H., & Co.-----	1359	Co.-----	1057
Chambers, W. A., & Co.-----	1384	Color, Yellow cake:	
Crosby & Meyers.-----	1384	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Cheese, Skim, Sweet clover:		Co.-----	1057
Hunter Walton & Co.-----	1525		

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Compound glucose apple jelly:		Desiccated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs, Dried.)	
Williams Bros. Co.-----	1600	Diabetic flour:	
Condensed milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Condensed.)		Acme Mills Co.-----	1507
Confectionery. (<i>See</i> Candy.)		Dilling's Dutch Hay Candy:	
Continental gluten feed:		Dilling & Co.-----	1518
Continental Cereal Co.-----	1293, 1294	Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)-----	1506
Corn, Cracked:		Dried egg albumen:	
Scott, S. D., & Co.-----	1254	Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	1300
Corn bran. (<i>See</i> Bran, Corn.)		Dried eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs, Dried.)	
Corn flakes, Sugar:		Drips. (<i>See</i> Sirup.)	
Grain Products Co.-----	1042	Dutch Hay Candy, Dilling's:	
Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.-----	1042	Dilling & Co.-----	1518
Corn meal:		Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)-----	1506
Asheville Ice & Coal Co.-----	1342	Egg color:	
Asheville Milling Co.-----	1342	Wood & Selick-----	1103
Booth, B. D., & Co.-----	1198, 1328	Egg noodles. (<i>See</i> Noodles, Egg.)	
Mountain City Meal Co.-----	1535	Egg product:	
Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., Cockade City Mills-----	1536	St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.-----	1108
Corn sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Corn.)		Eggs, Crystal:	
Cottonseed hulls:		St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.-----	1100, 1102
McCaw Mfg. Co.-----	1656	Eggs, Desiccated:	
Cottonseed meal:		Armour & Co.-----	1005
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.-----	1223	Crandall Petee Co.-----	1143
Wells, J. Lindsay, Co.-----	1109	Meyers & Hicks-----	1174
Cracked corn. (<i>See</i> Corn, Cracked.)		National Bakers Egg Co.-----	1185
Crackers, Grant's hygienic:		Smithson, Robert-----	1331
Hygienic Health Food Co.-----	1265	Weaver, C. H., & Co.-----	1074
Cranberry jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Cranberry.)		Eggs, Dried:	
Cream:		French Kreme Co.-----	1637
Altman, George P.-----	1659	Eggs, Dried (albumen):	
Braun, Charles-----	1259	Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	1300
Cordell, Joseph W.-----	1516	Eggs, Frozen:	
Engle, John W.-----	1660	Albert & Gerber-----	1636
Heth, Robert M.-----	1583	Bennett Howard & Co.-----	1116, 1444
Humm, John W.-----	1210	Derr & Lowenthal-----	1630
Johnson, A. E., jr.-----	1214	Iowa Butter & Egg Co.-----	1321
Kephart, George M.-----	1307	Kalchheim, Henry, & Co.-----	1046, 1444
King, Elias D.-----	1581	Keith, H. J., Co. (Inc.)-----	1027, 1576
Mainhart, Charles C.-----	1138	Omaha Cold Storage Co.-----	1296
Moock, George B.-----	1259	United States Packing Co.-----	1668
Ray, John P., jr.-----	1425	Eggs, Powdered (albumen):	
Smith, Clinton E.-----	1312	Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	1389
Smith, John W.-----	1663	Eggs, Preserved whole:	
Stockman, Walter D.-----	1517	Hipolite Egg Co.-----	1043 (suppl. to 508), 1438
Summers, Charles K.-----	1582	Eggs, Shelled:	
Thompson, William M.-----	1160	Newman, Ad., & Son-----	1202
Van Camp Packing Co.-----	1211	Essences. (<i>See</i> Extracts.)	
Crème de menthe cherries. (<i>See</i> Cherries, Crème de menthe.)		Evaporated milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Evaporated.)	
"Crème wafels":		Extract, Almond:	
De Boer & Dik-----	1039	California Perfume Co.-----	1217
Cromarty bloaters:		Forbes James H., Tea & Coffee Co.-----	1057
Jordan, William H., & Co.-----	1343	Extract, Almond (bitter):	
Nicholson, T. M.-----	1621	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)-----	1126
Crystal eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Crystal.)		Extract, Apple cider:	
Currant jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Currant.)		Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Extract Co.-----	1538
Currant preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, Currant.)			
Daisy cream cheese. (<i>See</i> Cheese, Cream, Daisy.)			

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Extract, Banana:		Extract, Raspberry:	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		California Perfume Co.-----	1217
Co-----	1057	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Shaw, Chas. W., Co-----	1675	Co-----	1057
Extract, Blackberry:		Wellman, Peck & Co-----	1212
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Ex-		Extract, Rose geranium:	
tract Co-----	1538	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Extract, Cinnamon:		Co-----	1057
California Perfume Co-----	1217	Extract, Strawberry:	
Extract, Ginger:		California Perfume Co-----	1217
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1453	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		Co-----	1057
Co-----	1057	Shaw, Chas. W., Co-----	1675
Rheinstrom, Minna W-----	1422, 1433	Wellman, Peck & Co-----	1212
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:		Extract, Vanilla:	
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co-----	1353	Acme Extract & Chemical	
Minuet Cordial Co-----	1353	Works-----	1292
Extract, Jamaica ginger. (See Ex-		Baumgartner, Andrew, Co-----	1281
tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		Conwell, S. D., & Co-----	1216
Extract, Lemon:		Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)-----	1126
California Perfume Co-----	1229	Compton, Charles-----	1029
Carpenter-Cook Co-----	1147	Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co-----	1118
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)-----	1126	Fischer Bros-----	1602
Compton, Charles-----	1029	Haigh, William, 1289, 1366, 1447, 1448	
Cook, Charles I-----	1147	Hardesty, R., Mfg. Co-----	1557
Dennery, Charles-----	1188	Hudson Mfg. Co-----	1623
Gomela, James C-----	1605	Junjalas & Psichos-----	1377
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co-----	1266	Manhattan Importing Co--	1150, 1639
Merten & Co-----	1264	Pan American Mfg. Co-----	1158
Michigan Refining & Preserving		Righter Mfg. Co-----	1061
Co-----	1147	St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills--	1099
Pan-American Mfg. Co-----	1605	Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.)--	1429
Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co--	1314	Shaw, Chas. W., Co-----	1675
Extract, Orange:		Star Extract Works-----	1104
Anchor Mfg. Co-----	1601	Tampakes, J-----	1639
California Perfume Co-----	1217	Warner-Jenkinson Co-----	1166,
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		1449, 1541, 1542	
Co-----	1057	Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice	
Extract, Peach:		Co-----	1096
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		Extract, Vanilla and tonka:	
Co-----	1057	California Perfume Co-----	1217
Extract, Peppermint:		Extract, Wintergreen:	
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1454	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1672
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co-----	1681	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)-----	1126
Hudson Mfg. Co-----	1451	Feeds, Allafat horse:	
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)-----	1126	Hughes, Harry H-----	1686
Fleischmann-Clark Co-----	1238	Just Milling & Feed Co-----	1686
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co-----	1355	Feeds, Arab balanced horse:	
Kreielshheimer Bros-----	1442	Peters, M. C., Mill Co-----	1654
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1247	Feeds, Continental gluten:	
Mihalovitch Co-----	1402	Continental Cereal Co-----	1293, 1294
Minuet Cordial Co-----	1355, 1681	Feeds, Cottonseed hulls:	
Rheinstrom, Minna W-----	1422	McCaw Mfg. Co-----	1656
Rosenblatt Co-----	1230	Feeds, Hammond dairy:	
Extract, Pineapple:		Western Grain Products Co-----	1094
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		Feeds, June pasture dairy meal:	
Co-----	1057	Peters, M. C., Mill Co-----	1654
Shaw, Chas. W., Co-----	1675	Feeds, Kornfalfa:	
Extract, Pistachio:		Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co-----	1678
Western Candy & Bakers Sup-		Feeds, Pasture dairy meal:	
ply Co-----	1041	Peters, M. C., Mill Co-----	1654
1700		Feeds, Peerless:	
		Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.)--	1141

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Feeds, Peerless horse:		Hotch, Vermont maple butter:	
Kidder, F. L., & Co.....	1176	Maple Tree Sugar Co.....	1164
Feeds, Red feather poultry scratch:		Ice cream:	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654	Rinchini, Louis.....	1450
Feeds, Sugar:		Ice cream, Chocolate:	
Dickinson, William C.....	1629	Stephen, Felip.....	1446
Goeke, F. W., & Co.....	1629	Ice cream, Vanilla:	
Feeds, Victor:		Stephen, Felip.....	1446
Quaker Oats Co.....	1694	Ice-cream cones:	
Feeds. (See also Corn, Cracked;		Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.....	1395
Middlings; Oats.)		Consolidated Wafer Co.....	1073, 1395
Figletts:		Eagle Mfg. Co.....	1315
Simpson, Charles S.....	1403	Star Wafer Co. 1301, 1426, 1558, 1655	
Snell & Simpson.....	1403	Jam, Apricot:	
Figs:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Kusykin, J., & Co.....	1246	Jam, Blackberry:	
Fish. (See Bloaters; Hake; Her-		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
ring; Shad; Salmon; White Fish.)		National Pickle & Canning Co.	
Fish paste:		(Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1097
Meyer & Lange.....	1648	Jam, Cherry:	
Flavor. (See Extract.)		California Fruit Cannery's Asso-	
Flour. (See Buckwheat flour.)		ciation.....	1235
Flour, Diabetic:		Jam, Cranberry:	
Acme Mills Co.....	1507	Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1406
Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)		Jam, Grape:	
Fruit jelly. (See Jelly, Fruit.)		California Fruit Cannery's Asso-	
Fruit juice, Raspberry:		ciation.....	1249
Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596	Jam, Peach:	
Fruit juice, Strawberry:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Bush, W. J., & Co.....	1596	Pioneer Preserving Co.....	1398
Fruit sirups. (See Sirups.)		Jam, Quince:	
Frutena:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Frutena Co.....	1603	Jam, Raspberry:	
Fudge, Chocolate cherry:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Schaeffer, James E.....	1351	Jam, Strawberry:	
Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple		California Fruit Cannery's Asso-	
flavor:		ciation.....	1235
Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549	McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549	Jelly, Apple:	
Gelatin:		Bessire & Co.....	1593
Bessire & Co.....	1365	Van Lill, S. J., Co.....	1393
Chalmers, James, Sons.....	1127, 1128	Jelly, Apple flavor:	
German grits:		McMechen Preserving Co.....	1276
Pepp, A., & Sons Co.....	1612	Jelly, Apple, and currant:	
Ginger extract. (See Extract,		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
ginger.)		Jelly, Apple and loganberry:	
Gluten feed, Continental:		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Continental Cereal Co.....	1293, 1294	Jelly, Compound glucose apple:	
Gluten paste:		Williams Bros. Co.....	1600
Parodi, Erminio & Co.....	1514	Jelly, Currant and apple:	
Grant's hygienic crackers:		Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Hygienic Health Food Co.....	1265	Jelly, Fruit:	
Grape jam. (See Jam, Grape.)		Huffman, W. D.....	1207
Grits, German:		Indianapolis Canning Co.....	1207
Pepp, A., & Sons Co.....	1612	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	1172
Hake, Silver:		Jelly, Loganberry and apple:	
Allen, R. E., & Bro. Co.....	1411	Oest, E. W., Co.....	1622
Hammond dairy feed:		Jelly, Raspberry:	
Western Grain Products Co.....	1094	California Fruit Cannery's Asso-	
Herring:		ciation.....	1235
-----	1260	Jelly, Sugar:	
Crilly, J. H.....	1253	Bessire & Co.....	1593
Honey:		June pasture dairy meal:	
Deiser, Albert A., & Co.....	1123	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.....	1654

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.)		Middlings:	
Kornfalfa feed:		Model Mill Co. (Inc.)	1142
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.	1678	Milk:	
Lake Huron white fish:		Alexander, J. B.	1526
Booth Fisheries Co.	1696	Barnesley, George H.	1136
Lemon-flavored pie filling:		Bayliss, George H.	1137
Zschunke Bros.	1595	Blanche, George	1489
Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:		Boberink, Henry A.	1083
Brooke, C. M., & Sons	1413	Bohke, Chris.	1083
Lemon oil:		Braun, Charles	1259
Heine & Co.	1220	Carroll, G. E.	1526
Lemos, Brooke's:		Coffee, James F.	1083
Brooke, C. M., & Sons	1413	Cox, James	1083
Lima beans. (See Beans, Lima.)		Deterding, Chris.	1513
Loganberry jelly. (See Jelly, Loganberry.)		Evers, Ben.	1526
London creams (candy):		Grove, John W.	1310
Bradley-Smith Co.	1243	Hawkins, Richard D.	1515
Macaroni:		Hershey, Eli N.	1424
Cini, D.	1357	Hildebrand, George L.	1209
Mauil Bros.	1278	Hill, Almon	1486
Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co.	1611	Holt, W. D.	1490
Poleti, Coda, & Rebecchi (Inc.)	1643	Hudson, Leonard	1083
Puglisi, Antonio	1471	Hudson, S. M.	1526
Russo, G., & Sons	1368	Jackson, J. M.	1484
Spicola, Francesco	1471	Kenison, H. C.	1360
Spiropoulos & Costalupes	1324	Koechlin, E. J.	1083
Union Macaroni Co.	1374	Kruse, Christ.	1559
Viviani, V., & Bro.	1412	Lewis, Joseph F.	1423
Youngstown Macaroni Co.	1145, 1503	Lotshaw, John	1508
Macaroni. (See also Noodles, Spaghetti.)		Lucas, George	1526
Mace:		McAvoy, Dan	1083
Steinwender - Stoffregen Coffee Co.	1537	Mack, Albert	1662
Malt breakfast food:		Meiman, John	1526
Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.	1650	Menke, Henry	1526
Maple butter hotch, Vermont:		Moock, George B.	1259
Maple Tree Sugar Co.	1164	Nostheide, H.	1526
Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar butter:		Null, Wm. C.	1133
Kellogg Mfg. Co.	1548, 1549	Orme, Wm. H., jr.	1134
Kellogg-Birge Co.	1549	Oser, Charles	1083
Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.)		Plump, J. T.	1083
Maple Sugar:		Regel, Henry	1092
Arcadia Maple Co.	1309	Rounds, E. R.	1130
Brokaw Merchandise Co.	1015	Schaeffer, Edward T.	1498
Standard Syrup Co.	1101, 1502	Schuck, A. H.	1083
Maple sugar butter, Cane and:		Schuck, Jerome	1083
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.	1121, 1122	Schulte, L. H.	1083
Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries, Maraschino.)		Shorten, J. W.	1129
Mayflower cream cheese. (See Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)		Smith, Charles E.	1083
Meal, June pasture dairy:		Smith, Howard L.	1161
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.	1654	Spaulding, H. E.	1485
Meal, Pasture dairy:		Thomas, Curtis W.	1658
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.	1654	Thomas, Harry L.	1311
Meal. (See also Alfalfa meal, Corn meal; Cottonseed meal.)		Thomas, Russel C.	1236
Meat food products:		Walter, Chas. A.	1132
Fairbanks Meat Co.	1476	West, J. F.	1526
Pacific Cold Storage Co.	1476	Wilder, W. C.	1487
		Woods, John Paul	1661
		Yeaton, George H.	1488
		Zimmerman, Benjamin F.	1131
		Zimmerman, Harvey L.	1499
		Milk, Condensed:	
		Delavan Condensed Milk Co.	1028
		Libby, McNeill & Libby	1117
		Stevens, T. M., & Co.	1528

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Milk, Condensed—Continued.		Olive oil:	
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.	1069	Barbara, Frank	1395
Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1528	Bernagozzi, William P.	1520
Milk, Evaporated:		Carrao, Francesco	1155
Cache Valley Condensed Milk Co.	1496	Cusimano & Tujague Co.	1062
Faultless Condensed Milk Co.	1052, 1478	Fischer Bros.	1692
Gordon, B. L., & Co.	1496	Italian Star Produce Co.	1640
M. & O. Milk Co.	1114	McCormick, Thomas & Co.	1697
Peltason Co.	1478	Manganelli, Paolo	1570
Wildi, John, Evaporated Milk Co.	1609	Marchesini, Arturo	1494
Milk, Powdered:		Marchesini Bros.	1624
Merrell-Soule Co.	1303	Nicholaou, Harry	1540
Tulin, William J.	1033	Nikolopoulos, Peter N.	1698
Wood & Selick	1364	Oil Importing Co.	1591
Mincemeat:		Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.)	1434
Brenneman, W. H.	1067	Sensoli, Anthony	1640
Molasses:		Silvestri, Ernest	1501
Corn Products Refining Co.	1461	Tujague, Leon	1062
Molasses tentors:		Olives:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.	1399	Greek Trading Co.	1275
Moyun brand extracts:		Psiaki, Alco G.	1047, 1048
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.	1057	Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange)	
Mushrooms:		Orange sirup. (See Sirup, Orange.)	
Arbuckle & Co.	1037	Oysters:	
Mustard:		Bailey, James C.	1385
Alart & McGuire	1552	Conklin, Henry R.	1481
Corey, Henry B.	1552	Decker, Garrett F., & Co.	1192
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	1552	Hayden, H. A.	1386
Mount Pickle Co.	1319	Hayden, William H.	1382
Seabury & Co.	1419	Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co.	1699
Westmoreland Specialty Co.	1419	Martin, C. W., Co.	1337
Wilde, Joseph P.	1239	Miller, Richard C.	1615
New Amsterdam Dutch rusk:		Robey, J. T.	1566
American Pastry & Mfg. Co.	1415	Robinson, Wm.	1604
Michigan Tea Rusk Co.	1415	Sprague & Doughty	1380
Noodles. (See also Macaroni, Spaghetti.)		Stewart, Henry	1527
Noodles, Egg:		Wells, Arthur H.	1616
Maas Baking Co.	1181	Paprika:	
Northern Ohio Sugar:		Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	1066
Standard Syrup Co.	1101, 1502	McCormick & Co.	1153, 1341 (suppl. to 1153), 1314
Nutmegs:		Rosenzweig, David	1631
German, Lewis & Co.	1180	Spira & Co.	1631
Oats:		Paste, gluten. (See Gluten paste.)	
Gibbons, John T.	1250	Pasture dairy meal:	
Grier, T. A., & Co.	1165	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.	1654
Logan, Thomas M.	1171	Peach, apple, and sugar, preserved:	
Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.)	1250	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.	1038
Rothschild, D., Grain Co.	1208	Peach apple preserves. (See Preserves, Peach apple.)	
Wells, Jos. L.	1146	Peach extract. (See Extract, Peach.)	
Oil. (See Lemon oil; Olive oil.)		Peach jam. (See Jam, Peach.)	
Oleo-resin-vanilla:		Peaches:	
Gray, McLean & Percy	1687	Seeley, A. B., & Son	1262
Oleomargarin:		Peanuts:	
Steele, Jesse A.	1115	Dixie Peanut Co.	1372
Wisconsin Creamery Co.	1115	Edenton Peanut Co.	1263
		Peas:	
		Boyle, John, Co.	1280
		Dundas Canning Co.	1685
		Numsen, Wm., & Sons	1700

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Pecan creams:		Raspberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Rasp- berry.)	
Schaeffer, James E.-----	1351	Raspberry sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Rasp- berry.)	
Peerless feed:		Red feather poultry scratch feed:	
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.)----	1141	Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654
Peerless horse feed:		Rice:	
Kidder, F. L., & Co.-----	1176	Alliance Rice & Milling Co.-----	1177
Pepper:		Burkenroad-Goldsmith Co. (Ltd.)	1340
Cobb Mfg. Co.-----	1257	Cormier, Chas. E., Rice Co.-----	1177
Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.-----	1118	Griggs, Cooper & Co.-----	1177
Fischer, B., & Co.-----	1564, 1568	Interior Grocery Co.-----	1635
Pepper, Cayenne:		Louisiana Molasses Co.-----	1030
Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co.-----	1013	Seabury & Co.-----	1388
Peppermint extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Peppermint.)		Vallee, P. E., & Co.-----	1388
Phosphate:		Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice Co.-----	1361
Provident Chemical Works.-----	1293	Rose geranium extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Rose geranium.)	
Pie filling, Lemon flavored:		Rosebud drips sirup:	
Zschunke Bros.-----	1595	Gordon Syrup & Pickle Co.-----	1240
Pie filling compound, Blackberry:		Rusk, New Amsterdam Dutch:	
Bessire & Co.-----	1593	American Pastry & Manufactur- ing Co.-----	1415
Pineapple extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Pine- apple.)		Michigan Tea Rusk Co.-----	1415
Pistachio extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Pistachio.)		Saffron:	
Plum preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, Plum.)		Buhl Mills Co.-----	1288
* Powdered egg albumen:		Proctor, William M., Co.-----	1288
Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	1389	Salad oil. (<i>See</i> Olive oil.)	
Powdered milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Pow- dered.)		Salmon:	
Preserved peach, apple, and sugar:		Armsby, J. K., Co.-----	1578
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.-----	1038	Branham, H. H., Co.-----	1578
Preserved whole eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Preserved, whole.)		Goodman Grocery Co.-----	1578
Preserves, Currant:		Gorman & Co.-----	1651
Flaccus, E. C., Co.-----	1081	Shakan Salmon Co.-----	1651
Preserves, Peach apple:		Sardines:	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.-----	1391	Eastport Sardine Co.-----	1567
Preserves, Plum:		New, Frank, Co.-----	1299
Bessire & Co.-----	1584	Seerop Temtors, Clymer's Table:	
Preserves, Quince apple:		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.-----	1367
Van Lill, S. J., Co.-----	1391	Senegambian Kids (candy):	
Preserves, Strawberry:		American Candy Co.-----	1645
Knights, Alonzo A., & Son.-----	1302	Shad:	
Preserves, Tomato:		-----	1087
Bessire & Co.-----	1584	-----	1088
Purée, Tomato. (<i>See</i> Tomato purée.)		Claxton, Richard W.-----	1021
Quince apple preserves. (<i>See</i> Pre- serves, Quince apple.)		Shelled eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Shelled.)	
Quince jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Quince.)		Sirup, Alaga Alabama-Georgia:	
Raisins:		Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.-----	1187
Griffith, R. C., & Co.-----	1274	Sirup, Cane and maple, Butterfly:	
Ralston Select Bran:		Gordon Sirup Co.-----	1394
Acme Mills Co.-----	1507	Sirup, Clymer's Table Seerop Tem- tors:	
Raspberry extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Raspberry.)		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.-----	1367
Raspberry fruit juice. (<i>See</i> Fruit juice, Raspberry.)		Sirup, Corn and sorghum:	
Raspberry jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Rasp- berry.)		Fort Scott Sorghum & Corn Sirup Co.-----	1475, 1579
		Sirup, Maple:	
		Huntington Maple Syrup & Sugar Co.-----	1445

FOODS—Continued.

	N J No.		N. J. No.
Sirup, Maple and cane, Butterfly:		Tomato ketchup—Continued.	
Gordon Sirup Co.-----	1394	Anderson Canning Co.-----	1004
Sirup, Orange (blood):		Atlas Preserving Co.-----	1269, 1381
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.---	1156	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.-----	1534
Sirup, Raspberry:		Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.-----	1329
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co.---	1156	Blue Grass Canning Co.-----	1195
Sirup, Rosebud drips:		Burlington Vinegar & Pickle Co.---	1003
Gordon Sirup & Pickle Co.-----	1240	California Fruit Cannery's Asso-	
Sirup, Sorghum:		ciation-----	1235
Oelerich & Berry Co.-----	1613	Chance's, R. C., Sons. 1006, 1522,	1563
Sirup, Sorghum and corn:		Corey, Henry B.-----	1427
Fort Scott Sorghum Co.-----	1475	Edler, Fred C.-----	1054
Sodarine:		Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.-----	1427
Sea Gull Specialty Co.-----	1610	Frazier Packing Co.-----	1162,
Sodic aluminic sulphate:		1163, 1175, 1352	
Superior Chemical Co.-----	1105	Guenther, J. Ed.-----	1320
Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sor-		Harbauer-Marleau Co.-----	1034,
ghum.)		1316, 1329, 1334	
Spaghetti:		Henning, William, Co.-----	1529
Spiropoulos & Costalupes.-----	1324	Huss-Edler Preserve Co.-----	1054
Spaghetti. (See also Macaroni;		Jersey Packing Co.-----	1358
Noodles.)		Kansas City Conserve Co.-----	1405
Stock feed. (See Feeds.)		Kokomo Canning Co.-----	1224
Strawberries, Crushed:		Kuner Pickle Co.-----	1670
Warner-Jenkinson Co.-----	1543	Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co.-----	1095
Strawberry extract. (See Extract,		Lewis Packing Co.-----	1241
Strawberry.)		McCord-Brady Co.-----	1034
Strawberry fruit juice. (See Fruit		McMechen Preserving Co. 1080, 1276	
juice, Strawberry.)		National Pickle & Canning Co.	
Strawberry jam. (See Jam, Straw-		(Dodson-Braun Branch)-----	1072,
berry.)		1098, 1626	
Strawberry preserves. (See Pre-		New Blue Grass Canning Co.-----	1320
serves, Strawberry.)		Philadelphia Pickling Co. 1075, 1690	
Sugar, Maple. (See Maple sugar.)		Polk, J. T., Co.-----	1090
Sugar, Northern Ohio:		Pressing & Orr Co.-----	1213
Standard Syrup Co.-----	1101, 1502	Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co. 1346, 1358	
Sugar, Vanilla bean:		Soper, A. C., & Co.-----	1055, 1326, 1436
Rex Extract Co.-----	1561	Spraul, George, Packing Co.-----	1044,
Sugar butter, maple flavor, Gate City		1271 (suppl. to 1044)	
Brand:		Weller, H. N., & Co.-----	1196
Kellogg Mfg. Co.-----	1548, 1549	Weller, J., Co.-----	1199, 1201
Kellogg-Birge Co.-----	1549	Williams Bros. Co.-----	1600
Sugar corn flakes:		Tomato preserves. (See Preserves,	
Grain Products Co.-----	1042	Tomato.)	
Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.-----	1042	Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:	
Sugar feed. (See Feeds, Sugar.)		-----	1085
Sugar jelly. (See Jelly, Sugar.)		Tomato ketchup, Pioneer Brand:	
Sugar vinegar. (See Vinegar.)		-----	1086
Sulphate, Sodic aluminic:		Tomato paste:	
Superior Chemical Co.-----	1105	Delgaizio, Florinda-----	1477
Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:		Garamone, Frank A.-----	1477
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Gidden, Herman M.-----	1693
Co.-----	1367	Gross, Ignatius, Co.-----	1469
Temtors, Molasses:		Horner, Henry & Co.-----	1008
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Kelty, Samuel L.-----	1227
Co.-----	1399	Polinsky, H.-----	1001
Thyme oil:		Roncoroni, Pietro, Co. 1053, 1065, 1231	
Dodge & Olcott Co.-----	1666	Salem Canning Co.-----	1338
Tomato conserve:		Tomato pulp:	
Gross, Ignatius, Co.-----	1646	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co. 1064, 1396,	
Tomato ketchup:		1437, 1462, 1463, 1586, 1587, 1669	
Alart & McGuire.-----	1427	Baker, Walter S.-----	1532
American Preserve Co.-----	1510	Blaul's, John, Sons Co.-----	1607

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Tomato pulp—Continued.		Vinegar—Continued.	
Boehm & Holzkamp-----	1462	Braun, A., Mfg. Co-----	1524
Dana, Anna L-----	1407	Callahan, A. P., & Co-----	1151
Dana, John-----	1407	Caro Vineger Co-----	1418
English Canning & Mfg. Co.		Central City Pickle Co-----	1546, 1547
(Inc.)-----	1509	Chandler, B. T., & Son-----	1050, 1059, 1349
Guenther, J. Ed-----	1320	Chandler, Earl-----	1349
Hearn Co-----	1267	Eloma Mfg. Co-----	1590
Kokomo Canning Co-----	1607	Erdmann's, H., Sons-----	1184
Langrall, J., & Bro-----	1533	Fleischman Vinegar Works-----	1285
Levins, S. H., & Sons-----	1532	Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co-----	1308
Lord-Mott Co-----	1107	Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.	
McLaughlin, J. M-----	1625	(Inc.)-----	1627
New Blue Grass Canning Co-----	1320	Harbauer-Marleau Co-----	1193, 1287
North East Preserving Works-----	1625	Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co-----	1597
Phillips Packing Co-----	1261	Lewis Packing Co-----	1241
Raab, Charles (Inc.)-----	1619	Louisville Cider & Vinegar	
Roberts Bros-----	1632	Works-----	1225, 1683
Star Canning Co-----	1607	Marshall Vinegar Co-----	1652
Summers, Charles G., & Co.		Meyer, Chas. E., & Co-----	1695
(Inc.)-----	1268	Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co.	
Torsch Packing Co-----	1270	(Inc.)-----	1627
Van Camp Packing Co-----	1607	Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co-----	1060, 1562
Williams, R. C., & Co-----	1669	Off, Charles J., & Co-----	1524
Tomato purée:		Ogden, H. H-----	1410
Guenther, J. Ed-----	1320	Pacific Honey Co-----	1410
Levins, S. H., Sons-----	1632	Place Bros-----	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618, 1676
New Blue Grass Canning Co-----	1106, 1320	Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar	
Tomato sauce:		Co-----	1657
Delgaizlo, Florinda-----	1477	Prussing Bros-----	1304
Garamone, Frank A-----	1477	Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg.	
Gross, Ignatius, Co-----	1242	Co-----	1110
Tomatoes:		Robinson Cider Vinegar Co-----	1258
Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co-----	1237	Sharp Elliot Mfg. Co-----	1007, 1363
Langrall, J., & Bro-----	1482	Shelley, M. B., Mfg. Co-----	1682
Pearson, A. E., & Son-----	1371	Southern Cider & Vinegar Co-----	1252
Polk, J. T., Co-----	1090	Spielmann Bros. Co-----	1159, 1200, 1298, 1441
Tonka and compound, Vanilla:		Vermont Fruit Co-----	1167
Creamery Dairy Co-----	1306	Wilson, W. J., & Son-----	1119, 1120, 1290
Hudson Mfg. Co-----	1306	Wilson Grocery Co-----	1617
Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See		Zinke Mercantile Co-----	1050
Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)		"Wafels, Crème":	
Vanilla, All-bean:		De Boer & Dik-----	1039
Warner-Jenkinson Co-----	1449	Walnuts:	
Vanilla, Oleo-Resin:		Maass, William-----	1565
Gray, McLean & Percy-----	1687	Wheat:	
Vanilla bean sugar:		Hall Barker Grain Co-----	1135, 1173
Rex Extract Co-----	1561	Walker Grain Co-----	1173
Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Va-		Whipped Cream Maple:	
nilla.)		Central Candy Co-----	1512
Vanilla tonka and compound:		White fish, Lake Huron:	
Creamery Dairy Co-----	1306	Booth Fisheries Co-----	1696
Hudson Mfg. Co-----	1306	Whiting. (See Hake, Silver.)	
Vermont maple butter hotch:		Wintergreen extract. (See Extract,	
Maple Tree Sugar Co-----	1164	Wintergreen.)	
Vinegar:			
-----	1036		
Avis Cider & Vinegar Co-----	1550, 1617		
Barrett & Barrett-----	1206		
Board, Armstrong & Co-----	1023, 1297		

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

N. J. No.		N. J. No.	
Apple cider. (<i>See Cider.</i>)		Coffee—Continued.	
Apricot brandy. (<i>See Brandy, Apricot.</i>)		Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.----- (suppl. to 55)	1017
Apricot cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Apricot.</i>)		Dannemiller Coffee Co.-----	1689
Banana cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Banana.</i>)		Force, W. H., & Co.-----	1317
Beer:		International Coffee Co.-----	1190, 1233
Benwood Brewing Co.-----	1272	Israel, Leon, & Bros.-----	1084
"Bernardine":		Kenny, C. D., Co.-----	1279
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247	McLaughlin, W. F., & Co.-----	1112
Berry Hill mineral water:		Mitchell Bros.-----	1317
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.-----	1251	Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.)-----	1295
Blackberry brandy. (<i>See Brandy, Blackberry.</i>)		Wilde's Samuel, Sons Co.-----	1125
Blackberry cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Blackberry.</i>)		Coffee essence:	
Blackberry juice:		Zverina, A.-----	1189
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.-----	1667	Cognac brandy. (<i>See Brandy, Cognac.</i>)	
Brandy, Apricot:		Cordial, Apricot:	
Golden Gate Fruit Co.-----	1577	Golden Gate Fruit Co.-----	1577
Miller, Tobias.-----	1577	Miller, Tobias.-----	1577
Pure Food Distilling Co.-----	1435	Waltz Co.-----	1684
Schlesinger & Bender.-----	1248	Cordial, Banana:	
Brandy, Blackberry:		Tyson, William J.-----	1523
Pure Food Distilling Co.-----	1435	Cordial, Blackberry:	
Brandy, Cognac:		American Supply Co.-----	1628
Mangini, G., & Sons.-----	1530	Arrow Distilleries.-----	1205
Brandy, Ginger:		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1440
Schlesinger & Bender.-----	1248	Kauffman, H. F., & Co.-----	1598
Brandy, Grape:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
Basilea & Callandra.-----	1592	Nathan, Emil.-----	1628
Buchu gin. (<i>See Gin, Buchu.</i>)		Rheinstrom, Minna W.-----	1430
Burgundy, Sparkling:		Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.-----	1667
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.-----	1665	Ullman, E. D.-----	1628
"Cacao, Crème de":		Cream of Hops:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247	Temperance Beverage Co.-----	1420
"Cassis, Crème de":		"Crème de Cacao":	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
Champagne. (<i>See Wine, Champagne.</i>)		"Crème de Cassis":	
Chateau Yquem:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.-----	1417	Crème de Menthe:	
Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1511
Blue Seal Supply Co.-----	1040	Curaçao:	
Cider:		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1672
National Fruit Products Co.-----	1569	Curaçao, Orange:	
Tip Top Bottling Co.-----	1362	Basilea & Calandra.-----	1521
Clarendon natural mineral spring water:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247, 1511
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.-----	1392	Damiana:	
Murray, Robert.-----	1392	Liebhenthal Bros. & Co.-----	1505
Clearo:		Essence, Coffee. (<i>See Coffee essence.</i>)	
Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works.-----	1500	Extract, Malt. (<i>See Malt extract.</i>)	
Ogren, Charles F.-----	1500	Getreide Kummel:	
Coca-Cola:		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1672
Coca-Cola Co.-----	1455	Gin, Buchu:	
Coffee:		Lobe, Phillip & Son.-----	1480
Bour Co.-----	1680	Gin, Cucurbita:	
Bour, J. M., Co.-----	1286, 1680	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1672
Brokaw Merchandise Co.-----	1014	Gin, Mobile Buck:	
		Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.)-----	1089
		Gin, Picadilly dry:	
		Sutton, Carden & Co (Ltd.)-----	1347
		Gin, Turkey:	
		Straus, Gunst & Co.-----	1255
		Ginger ale:	
		Beaufont Lithia Water Co.-----	1026

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Ginger brandy. (<i>See</i> Brandy, Ginger.)		Temperine:	
Grape brandy. (<i>See</i> Brandy, Grape.)		Laevison, A. M. & Co.-----	1599
Grape juice:		Turkey gin. (<i>See</i> Gin, Turkey.)	
Bass Islands Vineyards Co.-----	1348	Vermouth:	
Duroy & Haines Co.-----	1283	Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.-----	1354
Flickinger, S. M., Co.-----	1045	Minuet Cordial Co.-----	1354
Granger, W. H., & Co.-----	1045	Water, Berry Hill mineral:	
Grape Products Co. (Inc.)-----	1045	Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.---	1251
Plimpton, Cowan & Co.-----	1045	Water, Clarendon natural mineral	
Hop cream:		spring:	
Ogren, Charles F.-----	1497	Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.---	1392
Hop tonic:		Murray, Robert.-----	1392
Temperance Beverage Co.-----	1420	Water, Imperial spring:	
Imperial spring water:		Morgan, Alfred Y.-----	1692
Morgan, Alfred Y.-----	1692	Morgan, John.-----	1692
Morgan, John.-----	1692	Water, Royal lithia:	
Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:		Anderson, William H.-----	1032
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1511	Water, Tate Spring natural mineral:	
Malt extract:		Tate Spring Co.-----	1140
Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co.---	1397	Tomlinson, Oscar R.-----	1140
Maraschino:		Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1511	Whittle Springs Co.-----	1139
Mobile Buck Gin:		Whisky:	
Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.)---	1089	McCormack, J. A.-----	1111
Niersteiner:		Whittle's epsom-lithia water:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1452	Whittle Springs Co.-----	1139
Orange curacao. (<i>See</i> Curaçao,		Wine:	
Orange.)		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1483
Palmetto, Jamaica Rum. (<i>See</i> Rum,		Dorn, John G.-----	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Palmetto Jamaica.)		Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. Wine Co.---	1016
Phosphates, Eclipse:		(suppl. to 83)	
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1672	Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	1016
Piccadilly Dry Gin:		(suppl. to 83)	
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.)---	1347	Wine, Burgundy:	
Royal lithia water:		Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing	
Anderson, William H.-----	1032	Co.-----	1665
Rum, Palmetto Jamaica:		Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liq-	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1511	uor Co.-----	1144
Sarsaparilla:		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1653
Beaufont Lithia Water Co.-----	1466	Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.)-----	1144
Sauterne, Sparkling:		Finke's, A., Widow.-----	1020
Bauer, A., Distilling & Import-		Groezinger, Emile A.-----	1020
ing Co.-----	1665	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
Scuppernong wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Scup-		Ripin & Co.-----	1149
pernong.)		Schraubstadter, Ernest.-----	1020
Sirup, Tamarind:		Wilson Fruit Juice Co.-----	1226
Bernogozzi, W. P.-----	1082	Wine, Chateau Yquem:	
Soda-water flavor, Cherry:		Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.-----	1417
Blue Seal Supply Co.-----	1040	Wine, Niersteiner:	
Soda-water sirup cola:		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1452
Hutchinson, W. H., & Son.-----	1031	Wine, Sauterne:	
Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor:		Bauer, A., Distilling & Import-	
Blue Seal Supply Co.-----	1040	ing Co.-----	1665
Tamarind sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Tama-		Wine, Scuppernong:	
rind.)		Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	1649
Tate Spring natural mineral water:			
Tate Spring Co.-----	1140		
Tomlinson, Oscar R.-----	1140		

DRUGS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Antikamnia tablets:		Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's:	
Antikamnia Chemical Co.-----	1056	Horter, "John" W.-----	1545
Antimalarico, Ferro-China:		Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for:	
Saunig, A., & Co.-----	1222	Tucker, Nathan.-----	1077

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Asthma cure, Stello's:		Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):	
Muller, William H.-----	1079	Morse, Hazen-----	1221
Baby's Friend, Kopp's:		Croup remedy, Hossie's:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.-----	1068	Kells Co.-----	1218
Balsam, Denton's healing:		Cuticura ointment:	
Hall & Ruckel.-----	1464, 1465	Potter Drug & Chemical Cor-	
Beauty cream, Kintho:		poration-----	1691
Kintho Mfg. Co.-----	1379	Cuticura soap:	
Beef, iron, and wine:		Potter Drug & Chemical Cor-	
Kent Drug Co.-----	1474	poration-----	1691
Berry's freckle ointment:		Damiana extract with saw palmetto:	
Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.-----	1376	Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.-----	1560
Bitters, Fernet-Branca:		Denton's healing balsam:	
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.-----	1284	Hall & Ruckel.-----	1464, 1465
Bitters (Fernet Milano):		Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheuma-	
Italian Importing Co.-----	1152	tism:	
Bitters, Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's:		Detchon, I. A.-----	1091
Maiolatesi, D., & Co.-----	1284	Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheuma-	
Boro Pepsin, Laxative:		tism tablets:	
Senoret Chemical Co.-----	1232	Detchon, I. A.-----	1091
Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's:		Dixie fever and pain powder:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health		Morris-Morton Drug Co.-----	1178
(Ltd.)-----	1079	Drug-habit cure:	
Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:		St. James Society-----	1291
Horter, "John" W.-----	1545	Epilepsy cure:	
Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health	
Horter, "John" W.-----	1844	(Ltd.)-----	1079
Camphor:		Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:	
Middleton, L. D.-----	1428	Hollowell, A. K.-----	1093
Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combina-		New Vienna Medicine Co.-----	1093
tion treatment for:		Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns':	
Johnson, O. A.--- 1058 (suppl. to 266)		Towns', Dr., Medical Co.-----	1170
Castor oil:		Fagret's hair tonic:	
Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.)--	1606	Brun, B. Lucien-----	1673
Catarrh cure, Hall's:		Fagret's hair tonic:	
Cheney, F. J.-----	1182	Fagret, L., Co.-----	1673
Cheney Medicine Co.-----	1182	Fernet-Branca bitters:	
Cerrodanie capsules:		Maiolatesi, D., & Co.-----	1284
Cerrodanie Co.-----	1025	(Fernet milano) bitters:	
Jameson, Samuel H.-----	1025	Italian Importing Co.-----	1152
Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:		Ferro-China Antimalarico:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.-----	1234	Saunig, A., & Co.-----	1222
Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chewing.)		Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:	
Cholera mixture, Sun:		Maiolatesi, D., & Co.-----	1284
Merchants' Drug Corporation---	1063	Fever and pain powder, Dixie:	
Coca callisaya:		Morris-Morton Drug Co.-----	1178
Shepard Pharmacal Co.-----	1219	Freckle ointment, Berry's:	
Coca leaves:		Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.-----	1376
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.-----	1674	German headache powder:	
Cocktail, gold medal coffee:		Tallman, Warren D.-----	1350
Mihalovitch Co.-----	1282	Gessler's magic headache wafers:	
Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:		Gessler, Max.-----	1051
Morse, Hazen-----	1221	Gold medal coffee cocktail:	
Coderre's Infants' sirups:		Mihalovitch Co.-----	1282
Mortimer, George & Co.-----	1277	Gum, chewing:	
Coffee cocktail, gold medal:		Sterling Remedy Co.-----	1078
Mihalovitch Co.-----	1282	Hair balsam:	
Colocynth, powdered:		Wells, E. S.-----	1228
Woodward, Allaire, & Co.-----	1012	(Hair dye) Walnut oil:	
Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:		Mayor, Henry A.-----	1677
Bendiner & Schlesinger-----	1551	Mayor Walnut Oil Co.-----	1677
Schlesinger, Maurice C.-----	1551	Hair tonic, Fagret's:	
Cough drops, Williams' Russian:		Brun, B. Lucien-----	1673
Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co.-----	1197	Hair tonic, Fagret's:	
		Fagret, L., Co.-----	1673

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Hall's catarrh cure:		Oil, Walnut:	
Cheney, F. J.-----	1182	Mayor, Henry A.-----	1677
Cheney Medicine Co.-----	1182	Mayor Walnut Oil Co.-----	1677
Headache powder, German:		Oil. (<i>See also</i> Castor oil.)	
Tallman, Warren D.-----	1350	Ointment, Cuticura:	
Headache powders, Peck's:		Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation-----	1691
Peck-Johnson Co.-----	1157	Oxidine:	
Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:		Patton-Worsham Drug Co.-----	1035
Gessler, Max.-----	1051	Pain powder, Dixie fever and:	
Henbane leaves, Granulated:		Morris-Morton Drug Co.-----	1178
Hillier's, R., Sons Co.-----	1674	Peck's headache powders:	
Herculine tonic, Dr. Kennedy:		Peck-Johnson Co.-----	1157
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.-----	1234	Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:	
Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)-----	1079
Bendiner & Schlesinger.-----	1551	Peeble's, Dr., Nerve-Tonic:	
Schlesinger, Maurice C.-----	1551	Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)-----	1079
Hoxsie's croup remedy:		Pepsin, Laxative Boro:	
Kells Co.-----	1218	Senoret Chemical Co.-----	1232
Hydrogen peroxid:		Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:	
Langley & Michaels Co.-----	1390	American Druggists Syndicate.---	1194
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.-----	1539	Peroxide of hydrogen. (<i>See</i> Hydrogen peroxid.)	
Infant's sirup, Coderre's:		Pink root:	
Mortimer, George, & Co.-----	1277	Rosenbaum, Isaac, & Sons.-----	1339
Iron, and wine, Beef:		Radio-sulpho:	
Kent Drug Co.-----	1474	Schuch, Philip, jr.-----	1049
Johnson's, Dr., mild combination treatment for cancer:		Radio-sulpho brew:	
Johnson, O. A.--- 1058 (suppl. to 266)		Schuch, Philip, jr.-----	1049
Kamala round:		Rheumatic cure:	
Woodward, Allaire & Co.-----	1011	Fitch Remedy Co.-----	1024
Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:		Rheumatism, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.-----	1234	Detchon, I. A.-----	1091
Kennedy's, Dr., Herculine tonic:		Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.-----	1234	Horter, "John" W.-----	1544
Kennedy, Dr., worm sirup:		Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's relief for:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co.-----	1234	Detchon, I. A.-----	1091
Kintho beauty cream:		Saw palmetto, extract of damiana with:	
Kintho Mfg. Co.-----	1379	Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.-----	1560
Kline's, Dr., Great nerve restorer:		Seneka root, granulated:	
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.-----	1070	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.-----	1674
Kopp's Baby's Friend:		Senna, Alex., powdered:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.-----	1068	Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills.---	1009, 1010
La Sanadora:		Senna leaves, Alexandria:	
Romero, Benigo.-----	1076	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.-----	1674
Laudanum:		Senna leaves, Tinnevely:	
Merchants' Drug Corporation.---	1063	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.-----	1674
Laxative Boro Pepsin:		Soap, Cuticura:	
Senoret Chemical Co.-----	1232	Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation-----	1691
Lindley's, Dr., epilepsy remedy:		Soothing sirup, Wood's:	
Hollowell, A. K.-----	1093	Wood, William J.-----	1322
New Vienna Medicine Co.-----	1093	Stello's asthma cure:	
Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:		Muller, William H.-----	1179
Flourney, T. N.-----	1019	Stramonium leaves:	
Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co.-----	1019	Hillier's, R., Sons Co.-----	1674
Morphine cure:		Sun cholera mixture:	
Lexington Drug & Chemical Co.---	1495	Merchant's Drug Corporation.---	1063
Morse's cream:		Sweet spirits of niter:	
Morse, Hazen.-----	1221	Merchants' Drug Corporation.---	1063
Nerve-tonic, Dr. Peeble's:			
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health (Ltd.)-----	1079		
Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:			
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co.-----	1070		
Niter, Sweet spirits of:			
Merchants' Drug Corporation.---	1063		

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Sweet's honey vermifuge:		Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:	
Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co--	1113	Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co--	1113
Teethina, D. Moffett's:		"Vino Vito":	
Flourney, T. N-----	1019	American Cordial & Distilling Co--	1215
Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co-----	1019	Walnut oil:	
Towns', Dr., epilepsy treatment:		Mayor, Henry A-----	1677
Towns', Dr., Medical Co-----	1170	Mayor Walnut Oil Co-----	1677
Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:		Williams's Russian cough drops:	
Tucker, Nathan-----	1077	Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co-----	1197
Turpentine:		Wine, beef, iron, and:	
• American Coffee Co-----	1443	Kent Drug Co-----	1474
Bang, Charles-----	1373	Wood's soothing sirup:	
Barclay Naval Stores Co-----	1373	Wood, William J-----	1322
Carolina Pine Products Co-----	1508	Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:	
Gilman, Z. D-----	1022	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co-----	1234
Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chem-			
ical Co-----	1124		
1700			



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1701.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED LAUBENHEIMER WINE AND OF SO-CALLED SYRUP OF TAMARIND.

On July 31, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for said district an information against Moses R. Stern, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act—

(1) On or about July 12, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts of a consignment of a white wine purporting to be Laubenheimer wine, which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Laubenheimer", and there was also a picture of a German village on the label. Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it had no characteristics, bouquet, or flavor of the Laubenheimer wine such as is produced in the Rhine districts of Germany. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance other than Laubenheimer wine, to wit, a domestic white wine, had been substituted wholly for said Laubenheimer wine. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled so as to mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that the product was different from the description thereof on said label, bottle, and package, and in that the bottle, container, and label of the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that they stated that it was and it purported to be a foreign product, to wit, Laubenheimer wine, manufactured in Germany, whereas it was not such foreign product but was a white wine, manufactured and produced in the United States,

and also it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, Laubenheimer wine, whereas it was not Laubenheimer wine, but was domestic white wine.

(2) On or about September 5, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Missouri of a consignment of a preparation purporting to be syrup of tamarind which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "M. R. S. Brand Syrup of Tamarind, guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Pure Food Law. Serial No. 2386." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be a mixture of sugar syrup, caramel, and tartaric acid, with very little, if any, syrup of tamarind. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, sugar syrup, caramel, and tartaric acid, had been substituted in part for syrup of tamarind. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled so as to mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that said article was different from the description thereof on the label and in that the bottle, package, and label of the product bore statements regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false and misleading in that they bore statements to the effect that the product was syrup of tamarind, whereas it was not but was a mixture of articles, among others, sugar syrup, caramel, and tartaric acid, and it was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, syrup of tamarind.

On October 4, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1702.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED JELLY.

On September 6, 1910, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Wichita Vinegar Works, a corporation, Wichita, Kans., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 9, 1909, from the State of Kansas into the State of Oklahoma, of a consignment of so-called jelly which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Peerless Princess Brand Fruit Jelly. Apple, Strawberry and Sugar. Contains phosphate. Made and guaranteed by the Wichita Vinegar Works Company, Wichita, Kansas, under the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Serial No. 179."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, 71.59 per cent; non-sugar solids, 10.47 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 21.04 per cent; reducing sugars, as invert, 40.08 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; polarization direct temperature at 23° C., +9.2; polarization invert temperature at 23° C., -18.4; polarization invert temperature at 87° C., 0.0; ash, 1.22 per cent; insoluble solids, 2.66 per cent; P_2O_5 , 0.47 per cent; preservative—sodium benzoate, 0.031 per cent; color, no artificial detected. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was misbranded and falsely labeled, in that the label indicated that the product was composed only of fruit and sugar with certain phosphate, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained thirty-one one-thousandths of one per cent benzoate of soda, said label, as above set forth, being such as to deceive and mislead any purchaser of the product and to lead such purchaser to believe same to be without any admixture of benzoate of soda.

On March 22, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1912.*

56386°—No. 1702—12



Issued October 17, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1703.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF LIQUEUR CALLED "DELLA STELLA."

On March 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the United States District Court for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of four barrels of liqueur called "Della Stella," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Lucca Importing Co., Hoboken, N. J., and other persons to the United States Attorney unknown, alleging that the product had been transported by means of a wagon on or about March 19, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Della Stella."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, wood alcohol, which rendered it injurious to health.

On April 22, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1912.*



Issued October 17, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1704.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF SO-CALLED "GRAN LIQUEUR DELLA STELLA."

On March 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of nine cases of liqueur called "Gran Liqueur Della Stella" remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Lucca Importing Co., Hoboken, N. J., and of other persons to the United States Attorney unknown, alleging that the product had been transported by means of a wagon on or about March 19, 1912, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Gran Liqueur Della Stella, Fragile, Lucca Produce Wine Co., New York."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, wood alcohol, which rendered it injurious to health.

On April 22, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1912.*

56386°—No. 1704—12



Issued October 17, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1705.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF FROZEN EGGS.

On January 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of six crates, each containing two 30-pound cans of frozen eggs, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Furnival Baking Co., Newark, N. J., and of other persons unknown to the United States Attorney, alleging that the product had been shipped on or about January 4, 1912, by Riley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Furnival Baking Co., Newark, N. J. 16 Ave C. 45814 1-5."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal, to wit, egg substance, that is to say, bacteria, gas-producing organisms, parts of embryos, and mold.

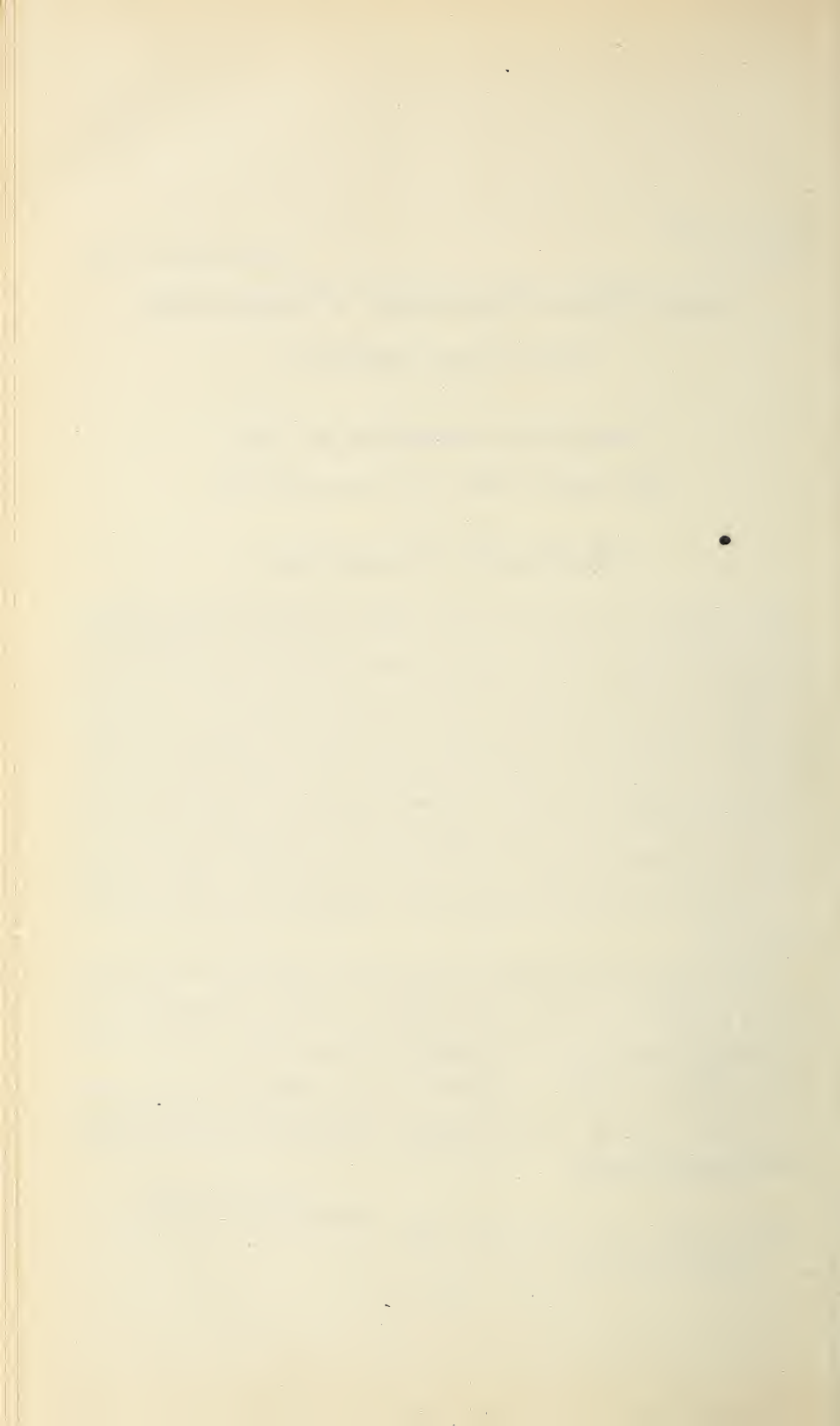
On January 23, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1912.*

56386°—No. 1705—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1706.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF "MAKE-MAN" TABLETS.

On March 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Klingel, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 20, 1910, from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, of a consignment of a certain drug called "Make-Man Tablets," which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On box) "Make-Man Tablets. A certain cure. Distinctively a tonic to build up the system and contains no poison. They are nature's greatest aid to repair the nervous system giving power of endurance and capacity to enjoy every pleasure. An ideal remedy for all nervous troubles. The effect is immediate and no doubt of results exist. They make men and women strong. * * * Prepared only by the Make-Man Tablet Co., Chicago, U. S. A. * * * Especially prepared for the treatment and cure of dyspepsia, neuralgia, kidney and liver trouble, catarrh, consumption, locomotor-ataxia, wasting diseases, nervous debility, female disorders and all kindred diseases resulting from a worn out nervous system * * * ." (On circular) Make-Man Tablets are more like a miracle than a medicine. * * * Make-Man Tablets are more like a food than a drug. * * * Makes the nerve cells strong because of supplying them with the right food. * * * A healthy natural food for the nerves rather than a temporary stimulant like most advertised so-called aphrodisiacs. * * * Make-Man Tablets are sold under an absolute guarantee to restore lost vitality,

repair the wear and tear. * * * A scientific pharmaceutical combination rather than a patent medicine. * * * A sovereign remedy and most reliable treatment for the man who has grown old as a result of dissipation, social duties or business cares. Enables him to regain the most perfect integrity of health and power of endurance * * *.”

Upon examination by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department of the preparation it was found to be white, sugar coated tablets, consisting essentially of iron carbonate (Blaund's Mixture), arsenic, strychnin, aloes, and hop extract. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that each of the packages containing the product bore the statement that the article contained no poison, which statement was false and misleading for the reason that the product contained certain poisons, to wit, strychnin and arsenic.

On March 25, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1707.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

On August 24, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, East St. Louis, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 24, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan of a quantity of cottonseed meal, which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Internat'l Tag Co. Chicago. 'Michigan Farmer' Brand (Trade Mark) Fancy Choice Cotton Seed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Protein 41 to 48 per cent; carbohydrates 20 to 30 per cent; fat or oil 9 to 12 per cent; crude fiber 4 to 7 per cent. The Bartlett Co., Cotton and Linseed Meal, Jackson, Michigan."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Moisture, 7.97 per cent; ether extract, 8 per cent; protein, 39.31 per cent; crude fiber, 8.67 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, by having on the sack containing it the label as set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product did not contain 41 per cent of protein, 9 per cent of fat, and did not contain only from 4 to 7 per cent of crude fiber, but, on the contrary, it contained only 39.31 per cent of protein, only 8 per cent of fat or oil, and contained 8.67 per cent of crude fiber. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that there was printed upon the label aforesaid a false and misleading statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained in said product, which statement was given in figures appearing on the label set forth above, whereas the product did not contain 41 per cent protein, 9 per cent of fat, and only from 4 to 7 per cent of crude fiber, but, on the contrary, it contained only 39.31 per cent of protein, only 8 per cent of fat and oil, and contained 8.67 per cent of crude fiber.

On May 22, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and was fined \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1912.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1708.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERY (JELLY BEANS).

During the month of October, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel of jelly beans (confectionery) remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of S. H. Knox & Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 24, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Jelly Beans—F. C. Co. K, O, S—Dont Stand On End—119—A—26—356—26—Knox And Co 718 Franklin Ave—St. Louis Mo.—Guaranteed Under Food And Drug Act—Serial No. 28798."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was intended for use as confectionery and said confectionery contained talc, which ingredient was deleterious and detrimental to health.

On February 5, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, and the court having found that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Farley Candy Co., Chicago, Ill., judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1912.*

56385°—No. 1708—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1709.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On November 2, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cases each containing 2 dozen bottles of catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Adam Roth Grocery Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 12, 1911, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Missouri and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 Doz. No. 12 Squirrel Brand Catsup, prepared with 1-10 of 1 per cent Benzoate of soda. Adam Roth Grocery Co. St. Louis." (On bottle) "Squirrel Brand Catsup. Contains 1-10 of 1 per cent Benzoate of Soda. Distributed by Adam Roth Gro. Co., St. Louis."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was intended for use as food and contained a large number of bacteria, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, and consisted in large part and to an injurious extent of filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, and further, in that a substance, to wit, filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality; and that the product was of a deleterious character within the meaning of the Act.

On February 5, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, and the court having found that it had been shipped in interstate commerce by R. V. Crine Seed Co., Morganville, N. J., judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the 228 cases of the product that had been seized should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1912.*

56385°—No. 1709—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1710.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

During the month of January, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 250 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Haas Lieber Grocery Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 13, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "American stewed and strained tomatoes. Packed in sanitary cans. Sealed without solder or acid." (On cans) "American stewed and strained tomatoes. American Brand. Guaranteed first quality—Packed by American Syrup and Preserving Co. Nashville, Tenn. The product of ripe tomatoes scientifically prepared" etc. "For soups—Contents of this tin equals for soups or sauces a number 3 tin of tomatoes" etc.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was intended for use as food and contained a large, excessive, and deleterious amount of bacteria, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, and consisted in large part and to an injurious extent of filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, to wit, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, which had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and that the product was of a deleterious character within the meaning of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

On February 6, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, and the court having found that it had been shipped in interstate commerce by the New Blue Grass Canning Co., Owensboro, Ky., judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the 231 cases of the product that had been seized should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceedings should be paid by the Haas Lieber Grocery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1912.*

56385°—No. 1710—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1711.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

During the month of January, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 200 cases, each containing 48 retail cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Buchanan Grocer Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 13, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "American stewed and strained tomatoes." (On cans) "American stewed and strained tomatoes. American Brand. Guaranteed first quality—Packed by American Syrup and preserving Co. Nashville, Tenn. The product of ripe tomatoes scientifically prepared" etc. "For soups—Contents of this tin equals for soups or sauces a number 3 tin of tomatoes" etc.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was intended for use as food and contained a large, excessive, and deleterious amount of bacteria, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, and consisted in large part and to an injurious extent of filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, to wit, yeasts, spores, bacteria, and mold filaments, and further in that filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, to wit, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and that the product was of a deleterious character within the meaning of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

On February 6, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, and the court having found that it had been shipped in interstate commerce by the New Blue Grass Canning Co., Owensboro, Ky., judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the 197 cases of the product that had been seized should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceedings should be paid by the Buchanan Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1912.*

56385°—No. 1711—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1712.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

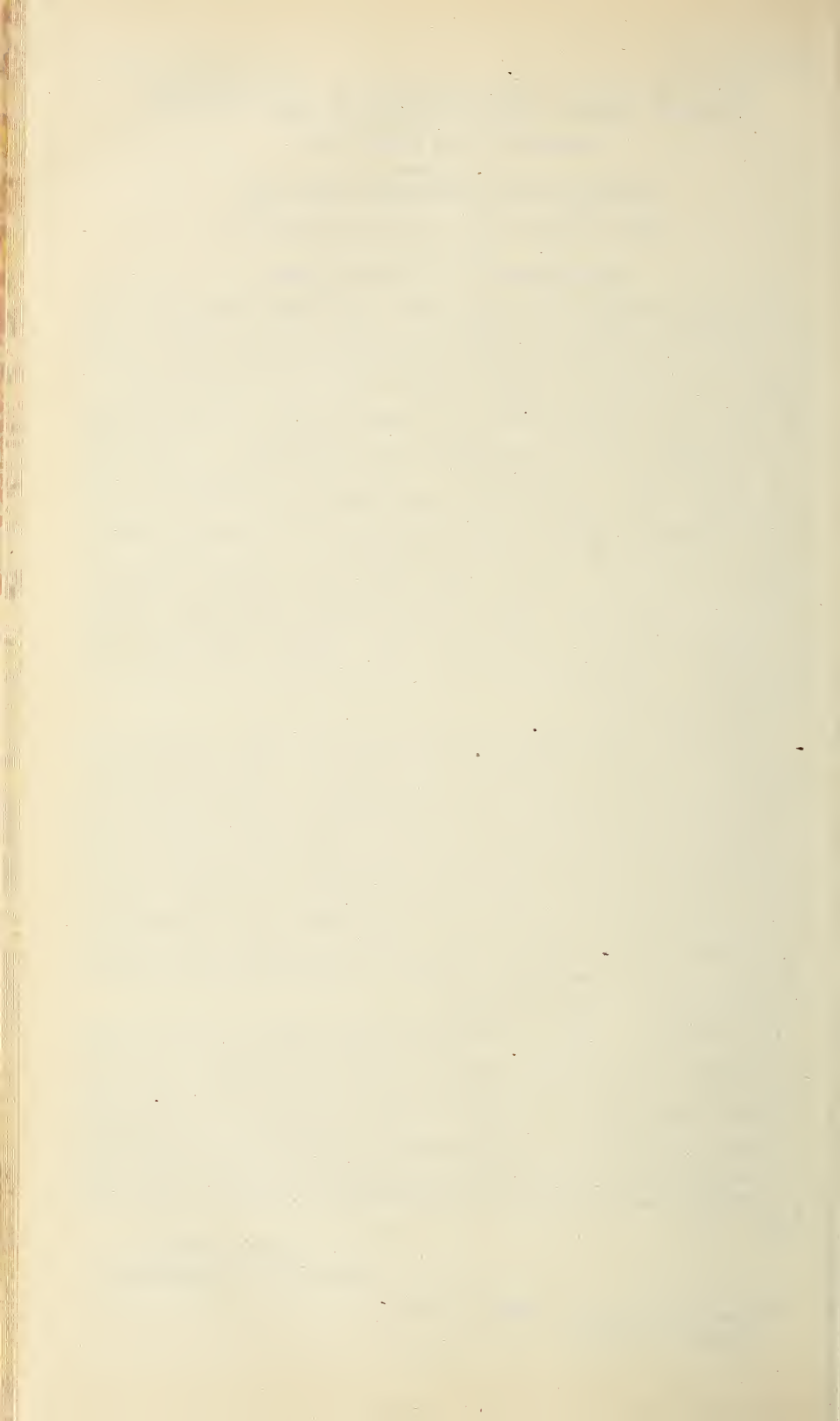
During the month of January, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Reinhart Grocer Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about December 13, 1911, from the State of Kentucky into the State of Missouri and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Lucky Boy stewed and strained tomatoes." (On cans) "Lucky Boy brand strained tomatoes for soup. Packed for Reinhart Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Reinhart-Smith Gro. Co., Marion, Ill. All goods packed under this label are guaranteed to be of superior quality."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was intended for use as food and contained a large, excessive, and deleterious amount of bacteria, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, and consisted in large part and to an injurious extent of filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, to wit, yeasts, spores, bacteria, and mold filaments, and that the product was further adulterated in that filthy and decomposed vegetable substances, to wit, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and that the product was of a deleterious character within the meaning of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

On February 6, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, and the court having found that it had been shipped in interstate commerce by the New Blue Grass Canning Co., Owensboro, Ky., judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the 382 cases of the product that had been seized should be destroyed by the United States marshal and that the costs of the proceedings should be paid by the Reinhart Grocer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES WILSON;
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1912.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1713.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SALAD OIL.

On February 27, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the John Vittucci Co., a corporation, Seattle, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 21, 1909, from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho of a quantity of salad oil which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Durand Brand Salad Oil. Put up by John Vittucci Co. Importers Seattle-Vancouver".

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.6° C./15.6° C., 0.9234; index of refraction at 25° C., 1.4728; iodine number, 109.0; Halphen test, positive; peanut oil test, negative; sesame oil test, negative. The case was reported to the Attorney General for prosecution upon charges of adulteration and misbranding, but misbranding only was charged in the information filed in the case. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, the label, as set forth above, conveying the impression that the product was olive oil, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was cottonseed oil.

On March 20, 1911, the defendant was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. On May 14, 1912, defendant withdrew the plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, taxed at \$23.16.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1912.*

56385°—No. 1713—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1714.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO KETCHUP.

On November 29, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of a substance purporting to be tomato ketchup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Winfield S. Brown, trading as W. S. Brown & Co., Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia on or about October 17, 1911, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Empire Tomato Ketchup—Made from parts of Tomatoes, spices, glucose, sugar and vinegar. Contains 1/10 of 1% benzoate of soda. The Horton-Cato Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.—Branch—Windsor, Ont."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, for which reason the product was absolutely unfit for human consumption and therefore adulterated within the meaning and intent and in violation of the said Act of Congress.

On December 30, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1912.*

56385°--No. 1714—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1715.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On November 11, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 500 cases, each containing 4 dozen cans of so-called tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Burkenroad Goldsmith Co., New Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 2, 1911, by Roberts Bros., Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Big R. Brand Tomato Pulp. Made from Tomatoes and Tomato Trimmings. Packed by Roberts Bros., Main Office, Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained bacteria, yeasts and spores, mold filaments, and fragments of decayed tomato tissue, all of which showed that the so-called tomato pulp consisted of filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On December 29, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the property should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1912.*

56385°—No. 1715—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1716.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On November 9, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 173 crates, each containing six 1-gallon jugs of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, in possession of the Louis Maull Cheese & Fish Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been transported on or about October 28, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Superior Brand Tomato Catsup. Put up for Louis Maull C. and F. Co., St. Louis. Prepared with 3/10 of 1% benzoate of soda. Prepared from whole ripe tomatoes, pure spices, and distilled vinegar. Contains 1/500 part benzoate of soda to prevent fermentation."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained a large amount of bacteria, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, and consisted in a large part and to an injurious extent of filthy and decomposed vegetable substance. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a substance, to wit, a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality, and that said product is of a deleterious character within the meaning of the said Act.

On January 8, 1912, the court, having found that the product had been shipped in interstate commerce by the Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co., Collinsville, Ill., a judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the court found that the product was adulterated and misbranded, although the libel alleged adulteration only. It was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 6, 1912.*

56385°—No. 1716—12

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1717.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED MILK.

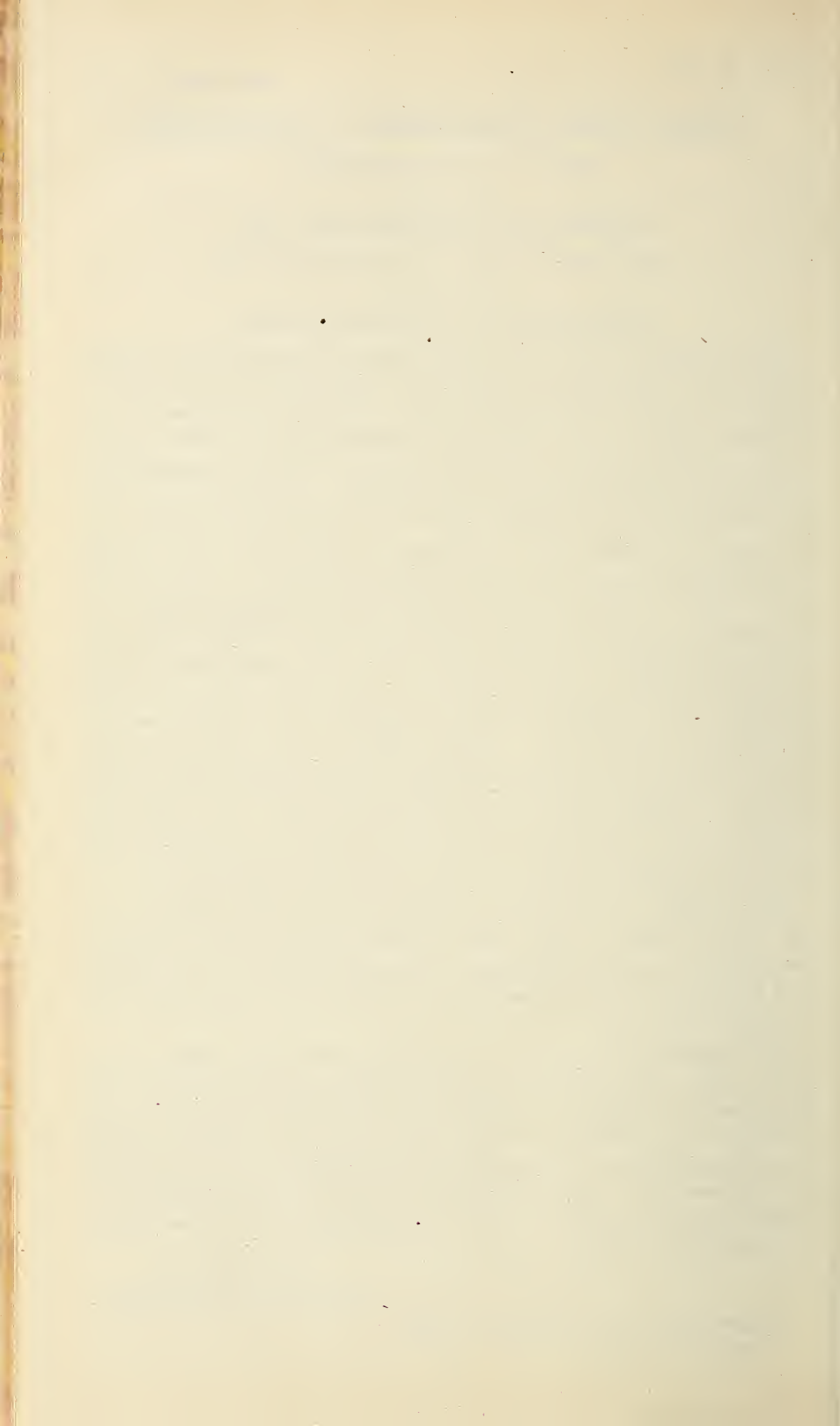
On November 21, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,407 cases of canned milk, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Fischer Bros., Seattle, Wash., alleging that the product had been shipped between June 1 and September 13, 1911, from the State of Oregon into the State of Washington and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Yeloban Brand Sterilized Pure Evaporated Milk—An unsweetened condensed milk—manufactured by Willamette Valley Condensed Milk Co., McMinnville, Ore., We guarantee Yeloban evaporated milk to contain nothing but pure fresh milk thoroughly sterilized and evaporated in the most sanitary and scientific manner. It will keep in any climate. Yeloban Milk is made from the product of the dairies of the famous Willamette and Columbia River Valleys and was formerly sold by us as Buttercup Brand. It is Germless, Nutritious and wholesome and has no equal as a condensed milk owing to our special process. Can be used for any purpose for which fresh cows milk is intended. It is an excellent infants food."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product bore the label set forth above, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product had not been sufficiently evaporated and was not nutritious and wholesome and contained only 25.01 per cent of solid matter and 7.53 per cent of fat.

On December 15, 1911, G. W. Fischer and F. T. Fischer, a co-partnership, doing business as Fischer Bros., Seattle, Wash., claimants, having admitted the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution and delivery of a bond in the sum of \$6,000 by said claimants, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to them.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1912.



Issued October 24, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1718.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF SHUCKED OYSTERS.

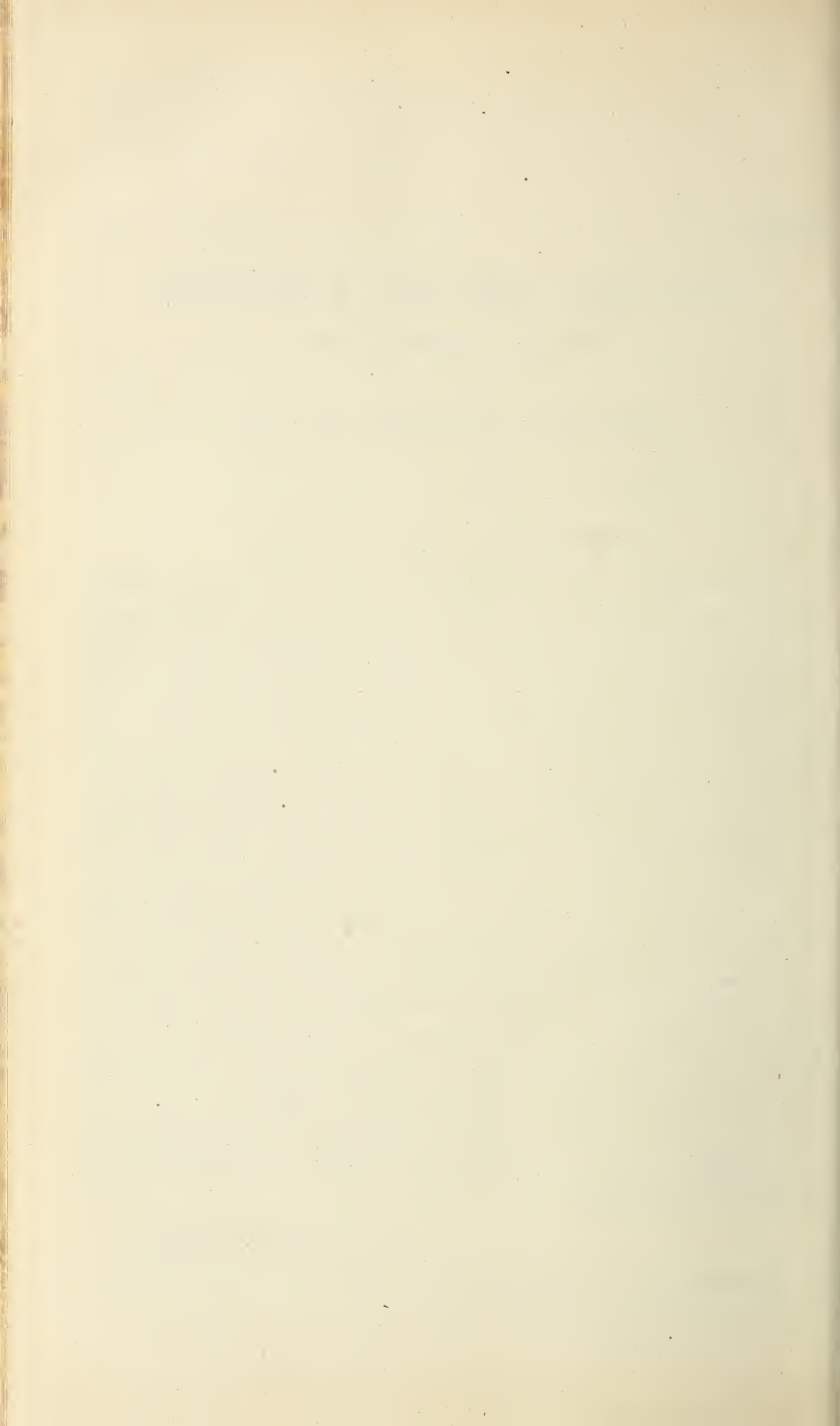
On November 22, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two barrels, more or less, of shucked oysters, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Charles H. Javins, John F. Javins, and Francis H. Javins, trading as Charles H. Javins & Sons, Center Market, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Each of the containers bore shipping tags reading: "For Chas. D. Javins & Son, 18 Gal. #930 C. St. & Cent. Mkt., Washington, D. C.—From Compton Packing Co., Dealers in Oysters, Fish and Crabs, Salt Fish and Canned Herring Roe, Compton, Maryland."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, for which reason it was absolutely unfit for human consumption and therefore adulterated within the meaning and intent and in violation of the said Act of Congress.

On December 29, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 7, 1912.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1719.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CATSUP.

On November 3, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 2 dozen No. 12 bottles, more or less, ketchup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Kitchen-Whitt & Co., Ashland, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped by E. C. Flaccus Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and transported from the State of West Virginia into the State of Kentucky, date of shipment not known, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 doz. Number 12—Ohio Valley Brand Ketchup—preserved with $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% Benzoate of Soda—prepared by the E. C. Flaccus Co., Wheeling, W. Va." (On bottles) "Ohio Valley Preserving Co., Ketchup—prepared by the E. C. Flaccus Co., Wheeling, W. Va., factories "A" Wheeling, W. Va., "B" New Philadelphia, O., "C", Barnesville, O., prepared from tomatoes, sugar, salt, spice, vinegar and preserved with $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% Benzoate of Soda."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained and consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, bacteria, yeasts, spores, and mold filaments, in such quantity as to render the same unfit for food.

On December 21, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, the court finding the product adulterated and misbranded, although the libel alleged adulteration only. It was further ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1912.

57215°—No. 1719—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1720.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On September 14, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 150 boxes of Mistletoe Full Cream Cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the National Packing Co., Macon, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 31, 1911, by the A. H. Barber Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "National Packing Co., Mistletoe Full Cream Macon, Ga." and there was also a pencil figure on each box indicating the actual net weight of the cheese contained therein, according to the custom and understanding of the trade. Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the 150 boxes of cheese by the above-mentioned pencil figures incorrectly stated the weight or measure of the contents of the same and that said pencil figure did not correctly and completely state on the outside of the respective boxes the true or actual weight of the contents of same and that the marking and labeling was misleading in that the actual quantity of cheese contained in the 150 boxes of cheese was 2.94 per cent short of the marked weight. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that there was nothing in the labeling of the 150 boxes of cheese to indicate that the actual net weight was less than the weight there given, and the branding was therefore misleading.

On January 26, 1912, the National Packing Co., Macon, Ga., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libel and having paid the costs of the proceedings, and presented a bond in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1912.

57215°—No. 1720—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1721.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On October 18, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of so-called maraschino cherries, remaining unsold in the original unopened packages and in the possession of Armour & Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., at its place of business in Spokane, Wash., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Illinois into the State of Washington, date of shipment not known, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On part of cases) "Six 1/2 Gallon jars, Armours "Top Notch" brand Maraschino Cherries, Armour and Company, Reg. No. 223575. Glass with care." (On retail packages) "Armours Harmlessly flavored "Top Notch" Brand Maraschino Cherries, colored with cochineal lake prepared for Armour & Company, guaranteed by Armour and Company under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1269. Keep cool and covered."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product did not contain maraschino and was not packed in syrup flavored with that substance, but in truth and in fact there had been substituted a sugar syrup flavored with benzaldehyde. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labeling on the product was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and so as to offer the product for sale under the name of another article, and so was misbranded within the meaning of the Act.

On November 3, 1911, a decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that upon execution of a bond by Armour & Co., claimant, in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, and the payment by said claimant of the costs of the proceedings the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1912.*
57362°—No. 1721—12



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

HENRY THE FIRST

BY

JOHN GILBERT FROTHINGHAM

OF THE BARRISTERS AT LAW

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

PRINTED BY

JOHN GILBERT FROTHINGHAM

OF THE BARRISTERS AT LAW

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

PRINTED BY

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OF THE BARRISTERS AT LAW

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

PRINTED BY

JOHN GILBERT FROTHINGHAM

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1722.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On October 19, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 30 cases of so-called maraschino cherries, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, in possession of D. Holzman & Co., a corporation, Spokane, Wash., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Ohio into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Maraschino Cherries, 12 btls., Guaranteed by the Manufacturer under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 3333." (On retail packages, in 20 cases) "Green label—Keep on ice after opening—Colored with Cochineal Lake—SO₂ present; 0.008%, Maraschino Cherries—Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Pure Food Law. Serial No. 3333." (On retail packages, in 10 cases) "Gold Label. Keep on ice when opened. Maraschino Cherries. Colored with Cochineal Lake. Keep on ice after opening. Guaranteed by the Manufacturers under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 3333. Packed for D. Holzman and Co., Spokane, Wash."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product did not contain maraschino liqueur nor were they packed in syrup flavored with that substance, but, in truth and in fact, there had been substituted a sugar syrup flavored with benzaldehyde. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labeling of the product was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and so as to offer the product for sale under the name of another article and was a misbranding within the meaning of the Act.

On November 3, 1911, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings by the said D. Holzman & Co., and the execution of bond by said company in the sum of \$500 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1912.*

57362—No. 1722—12

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1723.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CHESTNUTS.

On October 25, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 bags of chestnuts, more or less, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Chesapeake Steamship Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 23, 1911, from the State of North Carolina into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled (on shipping tags): "To Messrs Davis and Davis, 6 East Camden Baltimore, Md. From B. F. Brooke Sewell Box 128 Bakersville, N. C."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in part of filthy animal and vegetable substances, to wit, worms, worm excreta, worm-eaten chestnuts, and decayed chestnuts.

On January 30, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1912.*

57362°—No. 1723—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1724.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED COMPOUND CATSUP.

On December 12, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel, and on January 5, 1912, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of 4 barrels of compound catsup, being a mixture containing among other things tomatoes, apples, and cereals, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Browning & Middleton Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 20, 1911, by the Arthur Leslie Sauce Co., Norfolk, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was, in truth and in fact, an imitation of another certain article of food known as and called catsup, and that the same was not labeled and branded in a manner so as to announce its true nature or character. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the term "catsup" is a distinctive name of an article of food made of tomatoes, with seasoning and spices, sugar and vinegar, and without the addition of apples and cereal products, as existing in the article of food aforesaid, by reason of which the product was alleged to be an imitation of and sold and offered for sale under the distinctive name of catsup.

On January 15, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the three barrels of the product that had been seized should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1912.*

57362°—No. 1724—12



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

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1895-1896

1897-1898
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1901-1902

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1725.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On March 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 90 crates, each containing one-half dozen jugs, purporting to contain tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in the possession of Jobst Bethard Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 3, 1911, by the Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On crates) "1-2 doz. jugs, Frazier Non-preservative catsup. The Frazier Packing Company Elwood Ind." (On jugs) "Fraziers High grade tomato catsup The Frazier Packing Co. Elwood, Ind."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance and substances, and said product contained excessive bacteria and excessive yeasts and spores and mold filaments.

On May 21, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the 89½ crates of the product that had been seized should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1912.
57362°—No. 1725—12



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES I.

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I. BY JOHN BURNET, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME. LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.

THE SECOND VOLUME. LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1726.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED SPARKLING BURGUNDY WINE.

On December 23, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 quart and 20 pint bottles of so-called sparkling Burgundy wine remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of David J. O'Connell, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled, in part: "Sparkling Burgundy Type Red Champagne of America—Victor Gauthier & Sons, Inc., New York," and "Superfine Sparkling Burgundy Red Champagne."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that each and every bottle purported to contain a liquid known as Sparkling Burgundy Wine, the bottles bearing labels as aforesaid, which labels bore certain statements regarding the product which were false and misleading in that said statements imported that the product was a sparkling Burgundy wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such wine or entitled by reason of its ingredients to be so called; that the product was further misbranded in that the same was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, Sparkling Burgundy Wine, when, in truth and in fact, it was not a sparkling Burgundy wine, nor entitled to be so called; and further, in that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof in that the label thereof signified and imported that said product was a natural sparkling Burgundy wine, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a sparkling Burgundy wine or a natural sparkling wine or entitled to be so called, but was an artificially carbonated wine containing added substances and ingre-

dients, and with none of the added substances or ingredients named or set forth upon the labels as being contained in the product. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the words, "Superfine Sparkling Burgundy Red Champagne," appearing on the labels, imported and signified that the product was a wine manufactured in a foreign country and thereby purported to be a foreign product, when, in truth and in fact, it was not a foreign wine nor imported into the United States, but was a wine manufactured in the United States of America.

On January 15, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1912.*

1726



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1727.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF KNEIPP MALT COFFEE.

On January 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 23 cases of Kneipp Malt Coffee remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Andrew Reiter & Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, date of shipment not shown, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "2 Doz. Small Berry Kneipp Malt Coffee Cereal Substitute for Coffee 2 Doz. Small Berry Kneipp Malt Coffee Manufactured by Kneipp Malt Food Company, Manitowoc, Wis."

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product, which was merely roasted malt, was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, malt coffee; and misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that the product was labeled and branded as being malt coffee, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not malt coffee, but, on the contrary, merely roasted malt. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the packages containing the product bore a statement regarding the substances contained therein which was false and misleading in that the package contained the statement that the substances contained therein was a malt coffee, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not malt coffee, but on the contrary, merely roasted malt.

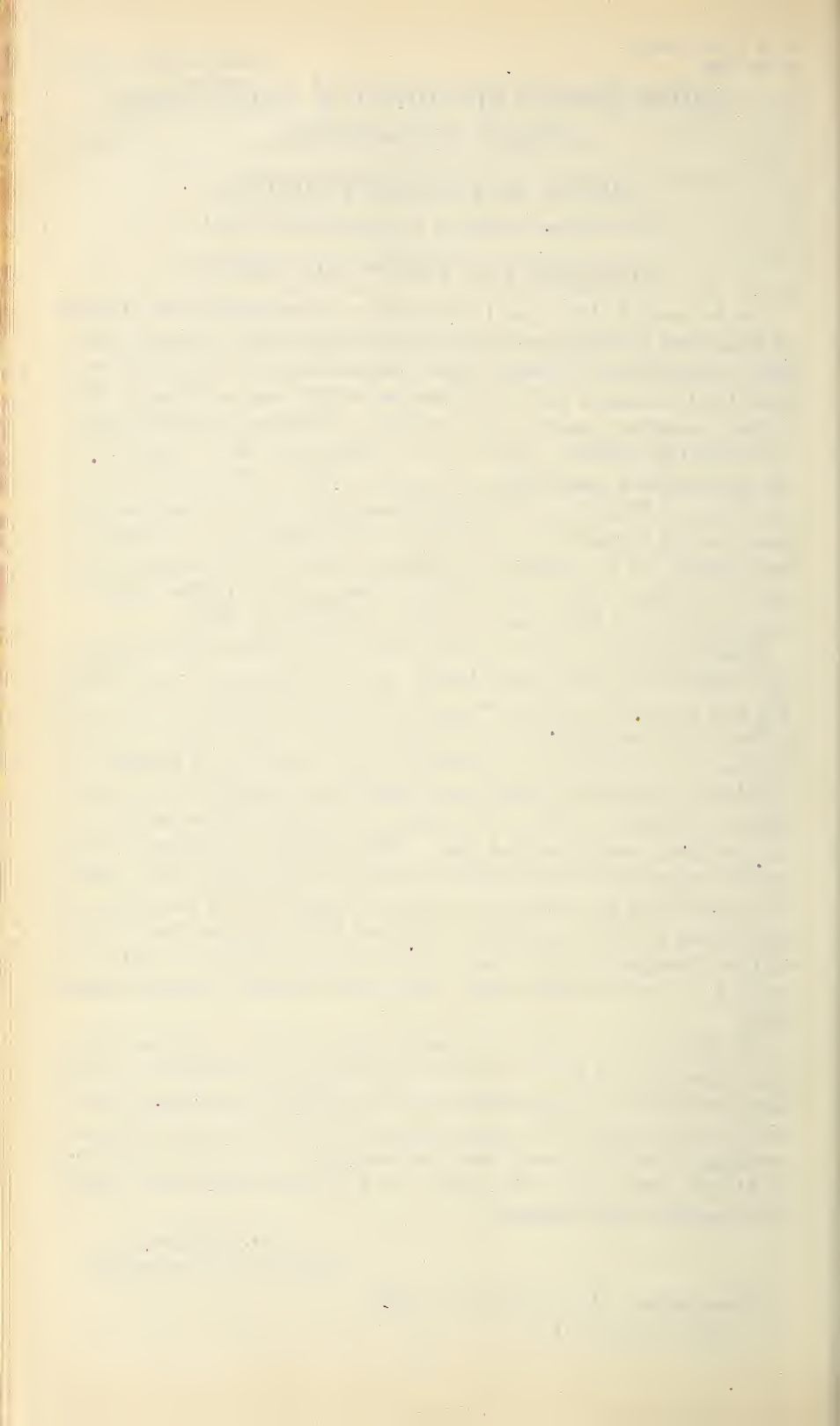
On February 15, 1912, the Kneipp Malt Food Co., claimant, having appeared and filed its answer admitting the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings by said claimant, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100 in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1912.*

57362—No. 1727—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1728.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CHEESE.

On or about January 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 boxes of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of A. H. Barber & Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped by the National Food Products Co., Brighton, Mich., on or about January 3, 1912, from the State of Michigan into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Seizure of the product was recommended upon charges of adulteration and misbranding, but a charge of adulteration only was brought in the libel.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was designated by the National Food Products Co. as "Cheese," and purported to consist of cheese made from whole milk, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not cheese made from whole milk in that a valuable constituent, to wit, the cream of whole milk, had been abstracted in part from the cheese aforesaid.

On March 9, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the United States marshal should advertise and sell the product as skimmed-milk cheese.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1912.*

57362°—No. 1728—12



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

The first part of this history contains the reign of Charles the first, from his accession to the throne in the year 1625, to his execution in the year 1649. The second part contains the reign of Oliver Cromwell, from his becoming Lord Protector in the year 1653, to his death in the year 1658. The third part contains the reign of Richard Cromwell, from his becoming Lord Protector in the year 1658, to his deposition in the year 1659. The fourth part contains the reign of the two Georges, from the death of William the third in the year 1702, to the death of George the third in the year 1760. The fifth part contains the reign of George the fourth, from his accession to the throne in the year 1761, to his death in the year 1830. The sixth part contains the reign of William the fourth, from his accession to the throne in the year 1830, to his death in the year 1837. The seventh part contains the reign of Victoria, from her accession to the throne in the year 1837, to the present time.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1729.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On January 20, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 crates, each containing 6 one-gallon cans of tomato catsup, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Browning & Middleton Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, date of shipment not shown, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Catsup—Atlas Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md. Browning and Middleton, Washington, D. C." (On cans) "Catsup—Atlas Brand—1/10 of 1% benzoate of soda—Atlas products used the world over—Atlas Preserving Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was in a filthy and decomposed condition, for which reason it was absolutely unfit for human consumption, and therefore adulterated within the meaning of the said Act of Congress.

On February 12, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1912.*

57362°—No. 1729—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1730.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CREME DE MENTHE.

On February 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Basilea & Calandra, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said corporation, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 19, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of New Mexico of a consignment of crème de menthe which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Marque De Fabrique Gde. Distillerie Crème De Menthe, Bordeaux, France, Gutchateat Pere & Fils."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 20.17 per cent; polarization direct 33° C., +29.2; polarization invert 33° C., -7.9; polarization invert 87° C., +0.0; glucose by polarization, none; ethrodextrine test, negative; methyl alcohol, negative; colored with light green S. F. No. 435 S. & J. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product purported to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of France, when it was not so, but in truth and in fact was a domestic product.

On March 11, 1912, a plea of guilty to the information was entered by the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1912.*

57362°—No. 1730—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1731.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

During the month of August, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases "petite" size, each containing 8 dozen bottles; 3 cases "medium" size, each containing 2 dozen bottles; 8 cases "small" size, each containing 4 dozen bottles; and 10 cases "large" size, each containing 1 dozen bottles, of so-called maraschino cherries remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of J. H. Allen Co. (Inc.), St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped between July 14, 1910, and July 1, 1911, by the Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (Petite size, on case) "Maraschino Cherries, containing harmless color. The contents of this package are guaranteed to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Our general guarantee has also been filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. and number assigned to us is 2161. J. H. Allen & Co., St. Paul, Minn." (On bottles) "Ideal Brand. Artificially Colored. Contains 0.008% sulphur dioxide. Weight of contents 5 oz. J. H. Allen & Co., Distributors, St. Paul, Minn. Ideal Brand Maraschino Cherries." (Medium size, on cases) "2 Doz. Medium. Maraschino Cherries, containing harmless color. J. H. Allen & Co., St. Paul, Minn." (On bottles) "Ideal Brand. Artificially Colored. Contains 0.008% sulphur dioxide. Weight of contents 16 oz. J. H. Allen & Co., Distributors, St. Paul, Minn., Ideal Brand Maraschino Cherries." (Small size, on cases) "4 Doz. Small, Maraschino Cherries, containing harmless color. J. H. Allen & Co., St. Paul, Minn." (On bottles) "Ideal Brand. Weight of contents 8 oz. Artificially colored. Contains 0.008% sulphur dioxide. J. H. Allen & Co., Distributors, St. Paul, Minn., Ideal Brand Maraschino Cherries."

(Large size, on cases) "1 doz. Large Maraschino Cherries. Artificially Colored. J. H. Allen & Co., St. Paul, Minn." (On bottles) "Ideal Brand. Contains harmless color and less than 0.035% sulphur dioxide. Weight of contents 32 oz. J. H. Allen & Co., Distributors, St. Paul, Minn. Ideal Brand Maraschino Cherries. Contains Harmless cochineal color."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product had been packed and mixed with a substance, to wit, a sugar syrup, which had been substituted wholly or in part for genuine maraschino liquor, and which said substituted substance reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected its quality and strength. Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that said "Ideal Brand Maraschino Cherries" were an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, genuine maraschino cherries, which had theretofore been packed and mixed with genuine maraschino liqueur, and were not maraschino cherries but cherries which had been packed with a syrup not flavored with maraschino liqueur, but with a sugar syrup flavored with benzaldehyde or bitter almond; that the cases of medium size maraschino cherries were further misbranded in that, as appeared from said label, each of them purported to contain 16 ounces, whereas in truth and in fact, each bottle contained a much less quantity, to wit, 2.56 per cent less than 16 ounces; that said 10 cases large size cherries were further misbranded in that, as appears from the label, each bottle purported to contain 32 ounces, whereas, in truth and in fact, each contained a much less quantity, to wit, 9.25 per cent less than 32 ounces; and the three cases medium size and the 10 cases large size cherries were further misbranded in that the contents of the bottles were not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package, as required by said Act.

On March 6, 1912, the said Bettman-Johnson Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of all costs and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 in conformity with section 10 of the Act by said claimant, the product should be released to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1732.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

During the month of October, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 9 cases, each containing one dozen bottles of so-called maraschino cherries, remaining unsold in the original unopened packages and in the possession of Barrett & Barrett, a corporation, St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 24, 1911, by the Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "1 Doz. Large—Maraschino Cherries—Choice Quality—Pure Food Products—Containing harmless coloring—Barrett & Barrett, St. Paul, Minn.—", and "Maraschino Cherries—Choice Quality—Pure Food Products—Contain Pure Food Color—Guaranteed by the Packer to comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Contains less than 0.008% sulphur dioxide—Weight of contents 32 oz." (On neck of bottle) "Maraschino Cherries—Packed by the Bettman-Johnson Co. Cincinnati, U. S. A."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cherries had been packed and mixed with a substance, to wit, sugar syrup, which had been substituted in whole or in part for genuine maraschino liqueur, and which said substituted substances reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected the quality and strength of the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that said "Maraschino Cherries Choice Quality * * *" were an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, genuine maraschino cherries, which had theretofore been packed and mixed with genuine maraschino liqueur and were not maraschino cherries but were cherries which had been packed in a

syrup not flavored with maraschino liqueur, but in a sugar syrup flavored with benzaldehyde or bitter almond; that the product was misbranded for the further reason that, as appeared from the label thereof, each bottle purported to contain 32 ounces, whereas in truth and in fact each contained a much less quantity, to wit, 13 per cent less than 32 ounces, and were misbranded in that the contents of such bottles were not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

On March 6, 1912, the said Bettman-Johnson Co., claimant, having entered its appearance and claim, and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released to the claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*

1732



United States Department of Agriculture,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1733.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERY (JELLY BEANS).

During the month of October, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 44 pails, 40 pounds each, and 4 kegs of the aggregate weight of 613 pounds of jelly beans (confectionery) remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Butler Bros., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on September 30, 1911, by the Farley Candy Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On pails) "Jelly Beans Y 585—Butler Bros., Minneapolis, Minn. Vegetable Colors—40 pounds net. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act. Serial No. 28798." (On kegs) "Jelly Beans Y 589—Vegetable Colors—Butler Bros., Minneapolis, Minn. 114 D D."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained an ingredient deleterious and injurious to health, to wit, talc.

On March 11, 1912, the said Farley Candy Co., claimant, having entered its appearance and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 by said claimant in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*
57362"—No. 1733—12





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1734.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CONFECTIONERY (JELLY BEANS).

On October 26, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 68 pails of jelly beans (confectionery), each containing 40 pounds of the product, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Butler Bros. (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 11, 1911, by the Farley Candy Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the jelly beans contained an ingredient deleterious and injurious to health, to wit, talc.

On March 11, 1912, the said Farley Candy Co. having entered its appearance and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that, upon payment of all costs and the execution of bond in the sum of \$100 by the Farley Candy Co. in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*

57363°—No. 1734—12



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United States Department of Agriculture,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1735.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CANNED PEACHES.

On January 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 121 cans of peaches remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and upon the premises of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., in Baltimore, Md., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of West Virginia into the State of Maryland, date of shipment not shown, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "This package contains 1/10 of 1 per cent Benzoate of Soda. Lorch Bros., Philadelphia, Pa."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product contained a certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredient which might render it injurious to health, to wit, tin, and for the further reason that the product consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance, to wit, peaches.

On March 7, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*

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The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 40,000 members, who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important and influential medical journals in the world. The Journal is published weekly and contains the latest news, research, and opinions in the field of medicine. It is read by thousands of physicians and other medical practitioners throughout the world. The Association also publishes a number of other publications, including the American Medical Directory, which is a comprehensive listing of all the medical practitioners in the United States. The Association also sponsors a number of educational programs and conferences, which are designed to keep medical practitioners up-to-date on the latest developments in their field. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public. It is a proud member of the American Medical Association and is committed to the highest standards of medical practice.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1736.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On April 17, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Elby A. Jenkins, Earnest W. Jenkins, and Vernon D. Shreve, trading under the firm name and style of the Elgin Creamery Co., late of the District aforesaid, alleging the sale by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 10, 1911, at the District aforesaid, of a quantity of butter which was misbranded. This product bore no label but was sold as good dairy butter.

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to be renovated butter. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was represented to be good dairy butter, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was renovated butter.

On April 17, 1912, Vernon D. Shreve entered a plea of guilty to the information and a fine of \$10 was imposed by the court.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*

57363°—No. 1736—12



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Issued October 24, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1737.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ICE CREAM.

On April 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against one J. Henry Peitz, trading under the firm name and style of Bismark Cafe, late of the District aforesaid, alleging the sale at the District aforesaid by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 31, 1911, of a quantity of ice cream which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "5 cents Ice Cream
* * *"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it contained added starch and was greatly deficient in fat. Per cent of fat found, 4.12. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, starch, which reduced and lowered and injuriously affected its quality; and for the further reason that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was misbranded in that it signified and imported and was represented to be ice cream containing, to wit, 14 per cent of milk fat, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not ice cream but an imitation of ice cream containing, to wit, 4.12 per cent of milk fat.

On April 22, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*
57363°—No. 1737—12

Issued October 24, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1738.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On April 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court for said District an information against Adolphus J. White, late of the District aforesaid, alleging that said defendant, on March 27, 1912, at the District aforesaid, offered for sale and sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that said sample contained 620,000 organisms per cubic centimeter after five days development on plain agar at 25° C. and 1,030,000 organisms per cubic centimeter at 37° C., and that 10,000 *B. coli* organisms were present in 1 cubic centimeter of the sample. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On April 30 Rollie H. White appeared in court and stated that he was the real defendant, as he was the proprietor of the place which sold the oysters, and entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court thereupon imposed a fine of \$10.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1912.*

57363°—No. 1738—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1739.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On March 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 boxes of a product having the color and other appearance of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Golden & Co., a corporation, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been transported from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Light Skim."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product was a preparation from which a valuable constituent, to wit, butter fat, had been wholly or in part abstracted or removed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore a label, to wit, "Light Skim," which label was exaggerated, false, and misleading in that it stated, signified, and imported that the product was a light skim cheese, when, in truth and in fact, it was not so nor entitled to be so called, but was a mixture made from milk from which 75 per cent, more or less, of the fat originally contained therein had been abstracted or removed. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Light Skim," or light skim cheese, when, in truth and fact, it was not a light skim cheese nor entitled to be so called. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled "Light Skim," which label was false and misleading in that the words "Light Skim" signified and imported that the product was a cheese prepared from milk containing a large percentage of butter fat, whereas in truth and fact it was a preparation from which over 75 per cent of the butter fat had been abstracted.

On March 14, 1912, D. W. Whitmore and D. L. Whitmore, partners trading under the firm name and style of D. W. Whitmore & Co.,

claimants, New York, N. Y., having filed their plea and answer consenting to a decree, and having paid the costs of the proceeding, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that, upon the execution and delivery of bond by said claimants in the sum of \$250, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimants.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1912.*

1739



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1740.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED CORN.

On or about February 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases, each containing 24 cans of sugar corn, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about January 15, 1912, by the Sac City Canning Co., Sac City, Iowa, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Missouri and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The cases containing the product were labeled: "2 doz. No. 2 cans Cloverdale Brand Sugar Corn. Packed by Sac City Canning Co., Sac City, Iowa". Part of the cans were labeled: "Cloverdale Brand Sugar Corn. This can contains sugar corn, cane sugar, salt and water. Average weight of contents 21 oz. Packed by Sac City Canning Co. Sac City, Iowa. Our first quality. Guaranteed by the packer under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 8944 (with a picture of an ear of corn)". A part of the cans were labeled: "Cloverdale Brand Sugar Corn. This can contains sugar corn, cane sugar, salt and water. Average weight of contents 20½ oz. Guaranteed by Sac City Canning Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 8944. Sac City Canning Co., Sac City, Iowa (with a picture of an ear of corn)".

Misbranding was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was represented and stated on the labels upon the product, as to a portion of the same, that the cans contained 21 ounces of the product, as stated on said cans; on others that they contained 20½ ounces of the product, as stated on the labels; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said cans did not contain either 21 or 20½ ounces of the product, but a less amount; that the cans so represented and stated to contain 21 ounces of the product contained but 20½ ounces thereof; that the cans repre-

sented and stated to contain 20½ ounces of the product contained but 20 ounces thereof.

On February 28, 1912, the said Sac City Canning Co., claimant, having filed its answer admitting the allegations contained in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that upon payment of the costs of the proceedings by said claimant and the execution of a bond in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1912.*

1740



Issued October 24, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1741.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF SHUCKED OYSTERS.

On November 16, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels of shucked oysters, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in possession of Charles H. Javins, John F. Javins, and Francis H. Javins, trading as Charles H. Javins & Sons, Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Chas. H. Javins & Sons, 930 C St., N. W., Washington, D. C. From Compton Packing Co., dealers in oysters, fish, and crabs, salt fish and canned herring roe, Compton, Md."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the product consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance, for which reason the oysters were absolutely unfit for human consumption.

On December 8, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1912.*

57363°—No. 1741—12



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1742.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF SO-CALLED ROYAL STRAWBERRY JELLY AND SO-CALLED ROYAL RASPBERRY JELLY.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California begun on the second Monday of July, 1910, the grand jurors of the United States within and for the district aforesaid, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Pacific Coast Syrup Co., a corporation, San Francisco, Cal., alleging shipment by said company on October 1, 1909, from the State of California into the State of Nevada of consignments of so-called Royal Strawberry Jelly and so-called Royal Raspberry Jelly, which were adulterated. These products were labeled: "Royal Brand Imitation Jelly Fruit Juice 50%, Glucose 50%, 1/20 1% Sodium Benzoate, 1/20 1% Acid Phosphate, etc. Pacific Coast Syrup Co."

Analysis of a sample of the so-called strawberry jelly by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Solids (per cent)-----	66.36
Non-sugar solids (per cent)-----	33.30
Sucrose by Clerget (per cent)-----	1.51
Reducing sugars as invert (per cent)-----	31.55
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)-----	51.53
Polarization direct at 20° C.-----	+84.0
Polarization invert at 20° C.-----	+82.0
Polarization invert at 87° C.-----	+84.0
Ash (per cent)-----	1.51
Benzoate of soda (per cent)-----	.055
Color-----	Ponceau 3 R.

Microscopical examination of this product showed that few pulp cells were present. Iodine reaction marked. Infiltrated with yeasts and bacteria. Some mold. Not fit for consumption.

Analysis of a sample of the so-called raspberry jelly showed the following results:

Solids (per cent)-----	61.38
Non-sugar solids (per cent)-----	28.17
Sucrose by Clerget (per cent)-----	1.21
Reducing sugar as invert (per cent)-----	32.00
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)-----	56.20
Polarization direct at 20° C-----	+87.6
Polarization invert at 20° C-----	+86.0
Polarization invert at 87° C-----	+91.6
Ash (per cent)-----	1.185
Benzoate of soda (per cent)-----	.061
Color-----	Ponceau 3 R

Microscopical examination of this product showed that apple pulp and epidermal (window cells) cells were quite abundant. Trace of raspberry tissue. Iodine reaction marked. Infiltrated with yeast and bacteria, the former predominating. Trace of red coloring particles. Not fit for consumption. Adulteration of these products was alleged in the information for the reason that they consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed vegetable substance, which was infiltrated with yeast and bacteria and was unfit for human consumption.

On May 20, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1743.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 18, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Western Fruit Products Co., a corporation, Flora, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 27, 1910, from the State of Illinois into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Put up for Carroll Brough & Robinson, First pick brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar 45 grains, 50 gallons, Oklahoma City, Okla." "50 Apple Cider Vinegar, Guaranteed absolutely pure. Made by Western Fruit Products Co. Flora, Ills. 40 grains."

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.
Glycerol (grams per 100 cc).....	0.12	0.12
Solids (grams per 100 cc).....	1.85	1.73
Nonsugar solids (grams per 100 cc).....	1.07	1.15
Reducing sugars, invert before inversion (grams per 100 cc).....	.78	.58
Sugar in solids (per cent).....	42.2	33.5
Polarization direct.....	- .6° V.	- .1° V.
Ash (grams per 100 cc).....	.30	.32
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid).....	28.4	26.4
Soluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc).....	12.2	15.2
Insoluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc).....	12.7	11.2
Acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc).....	4.53	4.13
Fixed acid, as malic (grams per 100 cc).....	.01	Trace.
Lead precipitate.....	Medium	Medium.
Color (degrees on brewer's scale, 0.5 in. cell).....	4.0	4.0
Color removed by fuller's earth (per cent).....	58	58
Pentosans (per cent).....	.08	.07
Alcohol precipitate.....	.10	.08
Ratio ash to nonsugar solids.....	1:3.6	1:3.6

Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that distilled vinegar had been substituted in part for apple cider vinegar.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the vinegar was branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser by having on the barrel containing it a false statement regarding the substance contained in the vinegar as set forth in the label above, whereas in truth and in fact the product was not pure apple cider vinegar but on the contrary the apple cider vinegar contained in the product did not exceed 50 per cent of said vinegar, while the remainder of the product consisted of distilled vinegar and dilute acetic acid.

On May 6, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1912.*

1743

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1744.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PASTE.

At the September, 1911, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against the Philadelphia Pickling Co., a corporation, doing business in Belle Plain, N. J., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 16, 1910, from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania of a consignment of tomato paste which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department indicated the presence of 1,900,000 organisms on dextrose agar and 2,000,000 organisms on wort agar per gram of paste. Gas-producing organisms were present in 1/10,000 of a gram. Yeasts were present in the sample. Adulteration was alleged in the indictment for the reason that the product contained yeasts and spores, bacteria, and mold filaments, had an offensive odor, and consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On October 30, 1911, the defendant company entered a plea of not guilty with leave to withdraw within ten days. On May 22, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1912.*

57363°—No. 1744—12



THE JOURNAL OF THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

CONTENTS

Vol. 10, No. 1, January 1917

Original Articles

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

By J. H. HARRIS, M.D., President of the American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill.

The medical profession in this country has been the subject of much criticism and discussion in recent years. The public has become more and more interested in the work of the physician, and has begun to demand more of him than ever before. The medical profession has responded to this demand by a series of reforms, which have brought about a more efficient and more ethical practice of medicine.

One of the most important of these reforms has been the establishment of the American Medical Association. This organization has been the champion of the medical profession in its efforts to improve the public health and to protect the interests of the patient. It has been the voice of the physician in the halls of Congress and in the courts of law.

The American Medical Association has been successful in many of its efforts. It has secured the passage of laws which have protected the public health and the interests of the patient. It has been successful in its efforts to improve the medical education of the physician and to raise the standards of the medical profession.

It is the hope of the American Medical Association that these reforms will result in a more efficient and more ethical practice of medicine, and in a more healthy and more prosperous country. It is the hope of the American Medical Association that the public will be better served by the medical profession in the future than it has been in the past.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1745.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF FIG AND HONEY CAKES.

On May 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against A. A. Strohecker, Trenton, N. J., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 16, 1911, from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, of a consignment of the product known as fig and honey cakes which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Fig & Honey 19 S. Lipowicz, Buffalo, N. Y." (Guaranty stamped on side of box): "U. S. Serial No. 2751. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act June 30, 1906."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 39.89 per cent; commercial glucose, 37.91 per cent; polarization direct at 21° C., 58.6; polarization invert at 21° C., 58; polarization invert at 87° C., 61.8; weight, 17.125 pounds; shortage (marked and sold for 19 pounds), 9.87 per cent. Adulteration was alleged in the information for the reason that the product being an article used for food contained a substance, to wit, commercial glucose, which had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on each of the boxes containing the product, to wit, "Fig & Honey 19", would mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product consisted of fig and honey cakes and that the contents of each package weighed 19 pounds, whereas in truth and in fact the product contained a substance, to wit, commercial glucose, which had been substituted in part for said product, the presence of which was not declared upon the label, and had been substituted in part for the genuine article, and the contents of each box weighed less than 19 pounds, to wit, 17½ pounds; and further, in that the statement "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906", borne

on the package created the impression that the product was guaranteed by the United States to be pure, whereas such was not the fact; and further, in that the product was in package form and the contents were stated in terms of weight to be 19 pounds, and were not correctly stated on the outside of the package, that is to say, the contents of each of said packages weighed only $17\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and not 19 pounds, as labeled.

On May 27, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1912.*

1745



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1746.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VINEGAR.

On April 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the West Coast Grocery Co., a corporation, Tacoma, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about May 2, 1911, from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska, of a consignment of so-called apple cider vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Narada Apple Cider Vinegar Made by Northern Pickle Co. Seattle Tacoma * * *".

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Acid, as acetic, 3.71 grams per 100 cc.; volatile acid, as acetic, 3.63 grams per 100 cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and further that a substance, to wit, water, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label upon the product was false and misleading, such product being labeled "Apple Cider Vinegar," thereby purporting that it was genuine apple cider vinegar of standard quality, whereas in truth and in fact it was a mixture of apple cider vinegar and water; and further, that the product was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Apple Cider Vinegar," thereby purporting that it was genuine apple cider vinegar, conforming to the standard of such article, whereas in truth and in fact it was a mixture of apple cider vinegar and water.

On May 22, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1747.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF EVAPORATED MILK.

On April 16, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting on a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the West Coast Grocery Co., a corporation, Tacoma, Wash., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about June 22, 1911, from the State of Washington into the Territory of Alaska, of a quantity of evaporated milk which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Cascade Brand Milk. Cascade Brand. A Sterilized Evaporated Milk. Put up in sanitary cans no solder or acid used. Guaranteed to comply with the Pure Food Laws. Manufactured by Snohomish Condensed Milk Co., Snohomish, Wash."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water, 77.64 per cent; fat (by Roesse-Gottlieb), 7.06 per cent; protein ($N \times 6.38$), 5.90 per cent; lactose (by difference), 8.22 per cent; ash, 1.18 per cent; total solids (by drying), 22.36 per cent; per cent of fat in total solids, 31.6; refraction of fat at 40° C., 1.4548; net weight, $16\frac{7}{16}$ ounces; milk lumpy and in poor condition. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "Evaporated Milk" borne on the label of the product was false and misleading because it would mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was evaporated milk conforming to the commercial standard of such article, whereas in truth and in fact it was not sufficiently concentrated to be entitled to that designation; and the product was further misbranded within the meaning of the

Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, in that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled and branded "Evaporated Milk", thereby purporting that it was evaporated milk conforming to the standard of such article, whereas in truth and in fact it was not sufficiently concentrated to be entitled to that designation.

On May 22, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs, in the sum of \$26.16.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1912.*

1747



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1748.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On April 1, 1912, Carter Kelly, doing business as James S. Kelly & Sons, Leesburg, Va., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of milk. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused samples from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and the report made indicated that the milk was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Carter Kelly was afforded an opportunity to offer evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, but failed to avail himself of the same. As it appeared that the product was adulterated the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and in due course a criminal information against said Carter Kelly was filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the product was adulterated in that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On April 29, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1912.*

58625°—No. 1748—12



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET, ESQ. OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1724.

THE SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1724.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1749.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On March 29 and 30, 1912, Mrs. John S. Lakin, Lander, Md., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of cream. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused samples from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and the report made indicated that the cream was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Mrs. John S. Lakin was afforded an opportunity to offer evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, but failed to avail herself of the same. As it appeared that the product was adulterated the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and in due course a criminal information against said Mrs. John S. Lakin was filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the product was adulterated in that a valuable constituent of the product, to wit, butter fat, had been left out or abstracted in whole or in part.

On May 2, 1912, D. M. Souder, business manager for Mrs. Lakin, entered a plea of guilty to the information, and a fine of \$10 was imposed by the court.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1912.*

58625°—No. 1749—12

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1750.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On July 3, 1911, Clayborne A. Thomas, of Frederick, Md., sold and delivered at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., a quantity of milk. The Health Officer of the District of Columbia, acting under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, caused samples from the above delivery to be procured and analyzed. As the findings of the analyst and the report made indicated that the milk was adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the said Clayborne A. Thomas was afforded an opportunity to offer evidence showing any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, but failed to avail himself of the same. As it appeared that the product was adulterated the facts were reported to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and in due course a criminal information was filed against said Clayborne A. Thomas in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, charging that the product was adulterated in that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On May 20, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1912.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

A new and corrected Edition, with Additions, by
JOHN BURNET, D.D. Bishop of Salisbury.
LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the
Three Kings in St. Dunstons Church, near St. Dunstons
Church, in the Strand, 1679.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, BY JOHN BURNET, D.D. Bishop of Salisbury. This is a new and corrected Edition, with Additions, by the same Author. It contains the History of the reign of Charles the First, from the year 1625 to 1649. The Author has been very diligent in the Collection of Materials, and has been assisted by several learned Men. The History is written in a plain and simple Style, and is very interesting. It contains many particulars which are not to be found in other Histories of the same reign. The Author has also added many Notes, which are very useful. This Edition is much improved upon the former, and is now the best that has appeared.

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Three Kings in St. Dunstons Church, near St. Dunstons Church, in the Strand, 1679.

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Three Kings in St. Dunstons Church, near St. Dunstons Church, in the Strand, 1679.

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[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 3); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 13); Drugs (p. 15).]

FOODS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Alaga Alabama-Georgia sirup:		Apricot jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Apricot.)	
Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co-----	1187	Arab balanced horse feed:	
Albumen, Dried egg:		Peters, M. C., Mill Co-----	1654
Jahn, W. K., Co-----	1300	Aunt Jemima's sugar cream:	
Albumen, Powdered egg:		Rigney & Co-----	1345
Jahn, W. K., Co-----	1389	Banana extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Ba-	
Alfalfa meal:		nana.)	
Wash Co. Alfalfa Mixed Feed &		Beans, Lima:	
Milling Co-----	1409	Burnham & Morrill Co-----	1688
Allafat Horse Feed:		Davis, Baxter & Co-----	1638
Hughes, Harry H-----	1686	Black olives. (<i>See</i> Olives.)	
Just Milling & Feed Co-----	1686	Blackberries:	
All-bean vanilla:		Conway, H., & Son-----	1531
Warner-Jenkinson Co-----	1449	Blackberry extract. (<i>See</i> Extract,	
Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Al-		Blackberry.)	
mond.)		Blackberry jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Black-	
Almond paste:		berry.)	
Heide, Henry-----	1335	Blackberry pie filling compound:	
Apple and sugar, Preserved peach:		Bessire & Co-----	1593
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Bloaters, Cromarty:	
Co-----	1038	Jordan, William H., & Co-----	1343
Apple butter:		Nicholson, T. M-----	1621
Earl Coffee Co-----	1356	Blueberries:	
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Henderson, W. S-----	1154
Co-----	1400	Russell, Edward T., & Co-----	1154
Apple chops, Evaporated:		Bran, Corn:	
Groucher & Packard-----	1313	Bradley Bros-----	1071
Leslie, John H., & Co-----	1408	Bran, Ralston Select:	
Apple cider extract. (<i>See</i> Extract,		Acme Mills Co-----	1507
Apple cider.)		Breakfast foods. (<i>See</i> Malt break-	
Apple cider vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.)		fast food.)	
Apple flavor jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Apple		Brooke's Lemos:	
flavor.)		Brooke, C. M., & Sons-----	1413
Apple jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Apple.)		Buckwheat flour:	
Apple vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.)		Wright, Stillman. & Co-----	1325
Apples:		Butter:	
Guinn Bros-----	1330	Burton, W. W., & Sons Co-----	1644
Hofmann Bros. Produce Co-----	1245	Elgin Creamery Co-----	1736
Jackson, R. S., & Co-----	1369	Jenkins, Earnest W-----	1736
Kimble, S. & J., & Co-----	1330	Jenkins, Elby A-----	1736
Minturn, A. R-----	1401	Lopez, V., & Co-----	1556, 1589
Simpson & Minturn Fruit &		Pond, S. P., Co. (Inc.)-----	1018
Produce Co-----	1401	Shreve, Vernon D-----	1736
Teasdale Fruit & Nut Products		Butter, Apple. (<i>See</i> Apple butter.)	
Co-----	1323	Butter, Cane and maple sugar:	
Wallerstein, David, & Co-----	1416	Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar	
Wallerstein Produce Co-----	1256	Co-----	1121, 1122
Youngs, Elphonzo, Co-----	1416		

¹For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Butter, Sugar, maple flavor, Gate City Brand:		Cheese—Continued.	
Kellogg Mfg. Co.-----	1548, 1549	Peacock, P. H.-----	1459, 1493
Kellogg-Birge Co.-----	1549	Rappel, J. F., & Co.-----	1494
Butter, Wisconsin creamery. (See Oleomargarin.)		Roughton-Halliburton Co.---	1479, 1494
Butterfly cane and maple sirup:		Stevens, S. J., & Co.-----	1183, 1467, 1470, 1479, 1491, 1594
Gordon Syrup Co.-----	1394	Waxelbaum Produce Co.-----	1456, 1470, 1492, 1594
Cakes, Fig and honey:		Whitmore, D. W., & Co.-----	1739
Strohecker, A. A.-----	1745	Wieland Bros.-----	1148, 1168, 1169
Candy:		Cheese, cream:	
Bradley-Smith Co.-----	1244	Hart, Geo. S., & Co.-----	1344
Candy, Chocolate cherry fudge:		Wagener, F. W., & Co.-----	1344
Schaeffer, James E.-----	1351	Cheese, Cream, Daisy:	
Candy, Chocolates:		Ferbend & Co.-----	1421
Dennis Co.-----	1634	Cheese, Cream, Mayflower:	
Candy, Dilling's Dutch Hay:		Hagen, Ratcliffe & Co.-----	1414
Dilling & Co.-----	1518	Stevens, S. J., Co.---	1414, 1431, 1519
Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)-----	1506	Waxelbaum Produce Co.-----	1519
Candy, Jelly beans:		Cheese, Daisy:	
Farley Candy Co.-----	1708, 1733, 1734	Barber, A. H., & Co.-----	1359
Candy, London creams:		Chambers, W. A., & Co.-----	1384
Bradley-Smith Co.-----	1243	Crosby & Meyers.-----	1384
Candy, Pecan creams:		Cheese, Skim, Sweet clover:	
Schaeffer, James E.-----	1351	Hunter Walton & Co.-----	1525
Candy, Senegambian Kids:		Cherries:	
American Candy Co.-----	1645	Early, James W.-----	1333
Candy, Whipped cream maple:		Cherries, Crème de menthe:	
Central Candy Co.-----	1512	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1672
Candy eggs:		Rheinstrom, Minna W.-----	1432
Boeckel, R. C., & Co.-----	1642	Cherries, Maraschino:	
Heide, Henry.-----	1642	Armour & Co.-----	1327, 1721
National Candy Co.-----	1642	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1580, 1620, 1664, 1731, 1732
Candy peaches:		Cheek, C. T., & Sons.-----	1383
Fisher, S., & Co.-----	1642	Cincinnati Extract Works.---	1383
Candy pears:		Conrad, J. F., Grocer Co.-----	1585
Fisher, S., & Co.-----	1642	Fleischmann-Clarke Co.-----	1571
Cane and maple sugar butter:		Glaser, Kohn & Co.-----	1573, 1574
Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.-----	1121, 1122	Holzman, D., & Co.-----	1722
Cane sirup. (See Sirup, Cane.)		International Fruit Products Co.-----	1370, 1591
Catsup. (See Tomato ketchup.)		Letts-Parker Grocer Co.-----	1574
Cheese:		Liebethal Bros. & Co.-----	1504, 1572
Adams, H. D., Co.-----	1467	Liquid Carbonic Co.-----	1679
Adams Grocery Co.-----	1457	Lyon, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1641
Algoma Produce Co.-----	1002	Mihalovitch Co.-----	1370, 1591
Barber, A. H., & Co.-----	1186, 1720	National Fruit Products Co.---	1575
Barfield & Brown.-----	1491	Nave-McCord Mercantile Co.---	1573
Cox & Chappell Co.-----	1460	Stone-Ordean-Wells Co.-----	1439
Crosby & Meyers.-----	1456, 1457, 1458, 1460, 1472, 1492	Cherry jam. (See Jam, Cherry.)	
Cudahy Packing Co.-----	1473	Chestnuts:	
Elgin Dairy Co.-----	1336	Davis & Davis.-----	1375
Fisher, E. R.-----	1468, 1473	Puffenbarger, A.-----	1375
Fitzgerald, Michael.-----	1671	Sewell, B. F. Brooke.-----	1723
Fulghum, C. M., Co.-----	1493	Stephens Bros.-----	1378
Jaques, S. R., & Tinsley Co.---	1458, 1472	Chocolate:	
Lake Zurich Creamery Co.-----	1387	Brewster Cocoa Mfg. Co.-----	1332
National Food Products Co.---	1728	Chocolate cherry fudge:	
National Packing Co.-----	1720	Schaeffer, James E.-----	1351
Newton, C. E., & Bro.-----	1459	Chocolates (candy):	
Novato French Cheese Factory.---	1168, 1169	Dennis Co.-----	1634
		Cider vinegar. (See Vinegar.)	

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Cinnamon extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Cinnamon.)		Cream—Continued.	
Clams:		Cordell, Joseph W.-----	1516
Aubin, D.-----	1318	Engle, John W.-----	1660
Clams, Little Neck:		Heth, Robert M.-----	1583
Lawry, E. H.-----	1273	Humm, John W.-----	1210
Cloves:		Johnson, A. E., jr.-----	1214
Whitney, Farrington-----	1204	Kephart, George M.-----	1307
Clymer's Table Seerop Temtors:		King, Elias D.-----	1581
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving Co.-----	1367	Lakin, Mrs. John S.-----	1749
Cocoa:		Mainhart, Charles C.-----	1138
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.-----	1588	Moock, George B.-----	1259
Stollwerck Bros. (Inc.)-----	1588	Ray, John P., jr.-----	1425
Waco Drug Co.-----	1588	Smith, Clinton E.-----	1312
Coffee:		Smith, John W.-----	1663
Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co.-----	1647	Souder, D. M.-----	1749
Color, Egg. (<i>See</i> Egg color.)		Stockman, Walter D.-----	1517
Color, Green cake:		Summers, Charles K.-----	1582
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.-----	1057	Thompson, William M.-----	1160
Color, Red cake:		Van Camp Packing Co.-----	1211
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.-----	1057	Crème de menthe cherries. (<i>See</i> Cherries, Crème de menthe.)	
Color, Yellow cake:		"Crème wafels":	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee Co.-----	1057	De Boer & Dik.-----	1039
Compound glucose apple jelly:		Cromarty bloaters:	
Williams Bros. Co.-----	1600	Jordan, William H., & Co.-----	1343
Condensed milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Condensed.)		Nicholson, T. M.-----	1621
Confectionery. (<i>See</i> Candy.)		Crystal eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Crystal.)	
Continental gluten feed:		Currant jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Currant.)	
Continental Cereal Co.-----	1293, 1294	Currant preserves. (<i>See</i> Preserves, Currant.)	
Corn:		Daisy cream cheese. (<i>See</i> Cheese, Cream, Daisy.)	
Sac City Canning Co.-----	1740	Desiccated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs, Dried.)	
Corn, Cracked:		Diabetic flour:	
Scott, S. D., & Co.-----	1254	Acme Mills Co.-----	1507
Corn bran. (<i>See</i> Bran, Corn.)		Dilling's Dutch Hay Candy:	
Corn flakes, Sugar:		Dilling & Co.-----	1518
Grain Products Co.-----	1042	Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)-----	1506
Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.-----	1042	Dried egg albumen:	
Corn meal:		Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	1300
Asheville Ice & Coal Co.-----	1342	Dried eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated; Eggs, Dried.)	
Asheville Milling Co.-----	1342	Drips. (<i>See</i> Sirup.)	
Booth, B. D., & Co.-----	1198, 1328	Dutch Hay Candy, Dilling's:	
Mountain City Meal Co.-----	1535	Dilling & Co.-----	1518
Virginia Consolidated Milling Co., Cockade City Mills.-----	1536	Kroeger, Amos, James Grocer Co. (Inc.)-----	1506
Corn sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Corn.)		Egg color:	
Cottonseed hulls:		Wood & Selick.-----	1103
McCaw Mfg. Co.-----	1656	Egg noodles. (<i>See</i> Noodles, Egg.)	
Cottonseed meal:		Egg product:	
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.-----	1223	St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.-----	1108
East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co.-----	1707	Eggs, Crystal:	
Wells, J. Lindsay, Co.-----	1109	St. Louis Crystals Egg Co.-----	1100, 1102
Cracked corn. (<i>See</i> Corn, Cracked.)		Eggs, Desiccated:	
Crackers, Grant's hygienic:		Armour & Co.-----	1005
Hygienic Health Food Co.-----	1265	Crandall Petee Co.-----	1143
Cranberry jam. (<i>See</i> Jam, Cranberry.)		Meyers & Hicks.-----	1174
Cream:		National Bakers Egg Co.-----	1185
Altman, George P.-----	1659	Smithson, Robert.-----	1331
Braun, Charles.-----	1259	Weaver, C. H., & Co.-----	1074

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Eggs, Dried:		Extract, Lemon—Continued.	
French Kreme Co.-----	1637	Pan-American Mfg. Co.-----	1605
Eggs, Dried (albumen):		Schorndorfer & Eberhard Co.---	1314
Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	1300	Extract, Orange:	
Eggs, Frozen:		Anchor Mfg. Co.-----	1601
Albert & Gerber-----	1636	California Perfume Co.-----	1217
Bennett Howard & Co.-----	1116, 1444	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Derr & Lowenthal-----	1630	Co.-----	1057
Iowa Butter & Egg Co.-----	1321	Extract, Peach:	
Kalchheim, Henry, & Co.---	1046, 1444	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Keith, H. J., Co. (Inc.)---	1027, 1576	Co.-----	1057
Omaha Cold Storage Co.-----	1296	Extract, Peppermint:	
Riley & Co.-----	1705	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1454
United States Packing Co.-----	1668	Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.-----	1681
Eggs, Powdered (albumen):		Hudson Mfg. Co.-----	1451
Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	1389	Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)---	1126
Eggs, Preserved whole:		Fleischmann-Clark Co.-----	1238
Hipolite Egg Co. 1043 (suppl. to 508),		Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.-----	1355
	1438	Kreielshheimer Bros.-----	1442
Eggs, Shelled:		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
Newman, Ad., & Son-----	1202	Mihalovitch Co.-----	1402
Essences. (See Extracts.)		Minuet Cordial Co.-----	1355, 1681
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evap-		Rheinstrom, Minna W.-----	1422
orated.)		Rosenblatt Co.-----	1230
Extract, Almond:		Extract, Pineapple:	
California Perfume Co.-----	1217	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		Co.-----	1057
Co.-----	1057	Shaw, Chas. W., Co.-----	1675
Extract, Almond (bitter):		Extract, Pistachio:	
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)---	1126	Western Candy & Bakers Sup-	
Extract, Apple cider:		ply Co.-----	1041
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Ex-		Extract, Raspberry:	
tract Co.-----	1538	California Perfume Co.-----	1217
Extract, Banana:		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		Co.-----	1057
Co.-----	1057	Wellman, Peck & Co.-----	1212
Shaw, Chas. W., Co.-----	1675	Extract, Rose geranium:	
Extract, Blackberry:		Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Kuehne, F. T., Flavoring Ex-		Co.-----	1057
tract Co.-----	1538	Extract, Strawberry:	
Extract, Cinnamon:		California Perfume Co.-----	1217
California Perfume Co.-----	1217	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Extract, Ginger:		Co.-----	1057
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1453	Shaw, Chas. W., Co.-----	1675
Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee		Wellman, Peck & Co.-----	1212
Co.-----	1057	Extract, Vanilla:	
Rheinstrom, Minna W.-----	1422, 1433	Acme Extract & Chemical	
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:		Works.-----	1292
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.-----	1353	Baumgartner, Andrew, Co.-----	1281
Minuet Cordial Co.-----	1353	Conwell, S. D., & Co.-----	1216
Extract, Jamaica ginger. (See Ex-		Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)---	1126
tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		Compton, Charles-----	1029
Extract, Lemon:		Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.-----	1118
California Perfume Co.-----	1229	Fischer Bros.-----	1602
Carpenter-Cook Co.-----	1147	Haigh, William-----	1289,
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)---	1126		1366, 1447, 1448
Compton, Charles-----	1029	Hardesty, R., Mfg. Co.-----	1557
Cook, Charles I.-----	1147	Hudson Mfg. Co.-----	1623
Dennery, Charles-----	1188	Junjalas & Psichos-----	1377
Gomela, James C.-----	1605	Manhattan Importing Co.---	1150, 1639
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.-----	1266	Pan American Mfg. Co.-----	1158
Merten & Co.-----	1264	Righter Mfg. Co.-----	1061
Michigan Refining & Preserving		St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills--	1099
Co.-----	1147	Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.)--	1429

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Extract, Vanilla—Continued.		Fruit sirups. (<i>See Sirups.</i>)	
Shaw, Chas. W., Co.-----	1675	Frutena :	
Star Extract Works-----	1104	Frutena Co.-----	1603
Tampakes, J.-----	1639	Fudge, Chocolate cherry :	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.-----	1166,	Schaeffer, James E.-----	1351
1449, 1541.	1542	Gate City Brand sugar butter, maple	
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice		flavor :	
Co.-----	1096	Kellogg Mfg. Co.-----	1548, 1549
Extract, Vanilla and tonka :		Kellogg-Birge Co.-----	1549
California Perfume Co.-----	1217	Gelatin :	
Extract, Wintergreen :		Bessire & Co.-----	1365
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1672	Chalmers, James, Sons-----	1127, 1128
Christiani Drug Co. (Inc.)-----	1126	German grits :	
Feeds, Allafat horse :		Pepp, A., & Sons Co.-----	1612
Hughes, Harry H.-----	1686	Ginger extract. (<i>See Extract, Gin-</i>	
Just Milling & Feed Co.-----	1686	ger.)	
Feeds, Arab balanced horse :		Gluten feed, Continental :	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654	Continental Cereal Co.-----	1293, 1294
Feeds, Continental gluten :		Gluten paste :	
Continental Cereal Co.-----	1293, 1294	Parodi Erminio & Co.-----	1514
Feeds, Cottonseed hulls :		Grant's hygienic crackers :	
McCaw Mfg. Co.-----	1656	Hygienic Health Food Co.-----	1265
Feeds, Hammond dairy :		Grape jam. (<i>See Jam, Grape.</i>)	
Western Grain Products Co.-----	1094	Grits, German :	
Feeds, June pasture dairy meal :		Pepp, A., & Sons-----	1612
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654	Hake, Silver :	
Feeds, Kornfalfa :		Allen, R. E., & Bro. Co.-----	1411
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.-----	1678	Hammond dairy feed :	
Feeds, Pasture dairy meal :		Western Grain Products Co.-----	1094
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654	Herring :	
Feeds, Peerless :		-----	1260
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.)--	1141	Crilly, J. H.-----	1253
Feeds, Peerless horse :		Honey :	
Kidder, F. L., & Co.-----	1176	Deiser, Albert A., & Co.-----	1123
Feeds, Red feather poultry scratch :		Hotch, Vermont maple butter :	
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654	Maple Tree Sugar Co.-----	1164
Feeds, Sugar :		Ice cream :	
Dickinson, William C.-----	1629	Bismark Café-----	1737
Goeke, F. W., & Co.-----	1629	Peitz, J. Henry-----	1737
Feeds, Victor :		Rinchini, Louis-----	1450
Quaker Oats Co.-----	1694	Ice cream, Chocolate :	
Feeds. (<i>See also Corn, Cracked :</i>		Stephen, Felip-----	1446
<i>Middlings ; Oats.</i>)		Ice cream, Vanilla :	
Fig and honey cakes :		Stephen, Felip-----	1446
Strohecker, A. A.-----	1745	Ice-cream cones :	
Figletts :		Blue Seal Ice Cream Co.-----	1395
Simpson, Charles S.-----	1403	Consolidated Wafer Co.-----	1073, 1395
Snell & Simpson-----	1403	Eagle Mfg. Co.-----	1315
Figs :		Star Wafer Co.-----	1301,
Kusykin, J., & Co.-----	1246	1426, 1558, 1655	
Fish. (<i>See Bloaters ; Hake ; Her-</i>		Jam, Apricot :	
<i>ring ; Shad ; Salmon ; White Fish.</i>)		McMechen Preserving Co.-----	1276
Fish paste :		Jam, Blackberry :	
Meyer & Lange-----	1648	McMechen Preserving Co.-----	1276
Flavor. (<i>See Extract.</i>)		National Pickle & Canning Co.	
Flour. (<i>See Buckwheat flour.</i>)		(Dodson-Braun Branch)-----	1097
Flour, Diabetic :		Jam, Cherry :	
Acme Mills Co.-----	1507	California Fruit Cannery's Asso-	
Frozen eggs. (<i>See Eggs, Frozen.</i>)		ciation-----	1235
Fruit jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Fruit.</i>)		Jam, Cranberry :	
Fruit juice, Raspberry :		Pioneer Preserving Co.-----	1406
Bush, W. J., & Co.-----	1596	Jam, Grape :	
Fruit juice, Strawberry :		California Fruit Cannery's Asso-	
Bush, W. J., & Co.-----	1596	ciation-----	1249

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Jam, Peach:		Macaroni—Continued.	
McMechen Preserving Co.-----	1276	Poleti, Coda, & Rebecchi (Inc.)_	1643
Pioneer Preserving Co.-----	1398	Puglisi, Antonio-----	1471
Jam, Quince:		Russo, G., & Sons-----	1368
McMechen Preserving Co.-----	1276	Spicola, Francesco-----	1471
Jam, Raspberry:		Spiropoulos & Costalupes-----	1324
McMechen Preserving Co.-----	1276	Union Macaroni Co.-----	1374
Jam, Strawberry:		Viviani, V., & Bro-----	1412
California Fruit Cannery's Asso-		Youngstown Macaroni Co._	1145, 1503
ciation-----	1235	Macaroni. (See also Noodles; Spa-	
McMechen Preserving Co.-----	1276	ghetti.)	
Jelly, Apple:		Mace:	
Bessire & Co.-----	1593	Steinwender - Stoffregen Coffee	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.-----	1393	Co.-----	1537
Jelly, Apple flavor:		Malt breakfast food:	
McMechen Preserving Co.-----	1276	Heywood, Edwin F., & Co.-----	1650
Jelly, Apple and currant:		Maple butter hotch, Vermont:	
Oest, E. W., Co.-----	1622	Maple Tree Sugar Co.-----	1164
Jelly, Apple and loganberry:		Maple flavor, Gate City Brand sugar	
Oest, E. W., Co.-----	1622	butter:	
Jelly, Compound glucose apple:		Kellogg Mfg. Co.-----	1548, 1549
Williams Bros. Co.-----	1600	Kellogg-Birge Co.-----	1549
Jelly, Currant and apple:		Maple sirup. (See Sirup, Maple.)	
Oest, E. W., Co.-----	1622	Maple Sugar:	
Jelly, Fruit:		Arcadia Maple Co.-----	1309
Huffman, W. D.-----	1207	Brokaw Merchandise Co.-----	1015
Indianapolis Canning Co.-----	1207	Standard Syrup Co.-----	1101, 1502
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.-----	1172	Maple sugar butter, Cane and:	
Wichita Vinegar Works-----	1702	Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar	
Jelly, Loganberry and apple:		Co.-----	1121, 1122
Oest, E. W., Co.-----	1622	Maraschino cherries. (See Cherries,	
Jelly, Raspberry:		Maraschino.)	
California Fruit Cannery's Asso-		Mayflower cream cheese. (See	
ciation-----	1235	Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)	
Pacific Coast Syrup Co.-----	1742	Meal, June pasture dairy:	
Jelly, Strawberry:		Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654
Pacific Coast Syrup Co.-----	1742	Meal, Pasture dairy:	
Jelly, Sugar:		Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654
Bessire & Co.-----	1593	Meal. (See also Alfalfa meal; Corn	
Jelly beans (candy):		meal: Cottonseed meal.)	
Farley Candy Co.-----	1708, 1733, 1734	Meat food products:	
June pasture dairy meal:		Fairbanks Meat Co.-----	1476
Peters, M. C., Mill Co.-----	1654	Pacific Cold Storage Co.-----	1476
Ketchup. (See Tomato ketchup.)		Middlings:	
Kornfalfa feed:		Model Mill Co. (Inc.)-----	1142
Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co.-----	1678	Milk:	
Lake Huron white fish:		Alexander, J. B.-----	1526
Booth Fisheries Co.-----	1696	Barnesley, George H.-----	1136
Lemon-flavored pie filling:		Bayliss, George H.-----	1137
Zschunke Bros.-----	1595	Blanche, George-----	1489
Lemon juice, Brooke's Lemos:		Boberink, Henry A.-----	1083
Brooke, C. M., & Sons-----	1413	Bohke, Chris.-----	1083
Lemon oil:		Braun, Charles-----	1259
Heine & Co.-----	1220	Carroll, G. E.-----	1526
Lemos, Brooke's:		Coffee, James F.-----	1083
Brooke, C. M., & Sons-----	1413	Cox, James-----	1083
Lima beans. (See Beans, Lima.)		Deterding, Chris.-----	1513
Loganberry jelly. (See Jelly, Logan-		Evers, Ben-----	1526
berry.)		Grove, John W.-----	1310
London creams (candy):		Hawkins, Richard D.-----	1515
Bradley-Smith Co.-----	1243	Hershey, Eli N.-----	1424
Macaroni:		Hildebrand, George L.-----	1209
Cini, D.-----	1357	Hill, Almon-----	1486
Maull Bros.-----	1278	Holt, W. D.-----	1490
Piedmont & Napolitan Paste Co.	1611	Hudson, Leonard-----	1083

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Milk—Continued.		Milk, Powdered :	
Hudson, S. M.-----	1526	Merrell-Soule Co.-----	1303
Jackson, J. M.-----	1484	Tulin, William J.-----	1033
Kelly, Carter-----	1748	Wood & Selick-----	1364
Kelly, James S., & Sons-----	1748	Mince meat :	
Kenison, H. C.-----	1360	Brenneman, W. H.-----	1067
Koechlin, E. J.-----	1083	Molasses :	
Kruse, Christ-----	1559	Corn Products Refining Co.-----	1461
Lewis, Joseph F.-----	1423	Molasses temtors :	
Lotshaw, John-----	1508	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
Lucas, George-----	1526	Co.-----	1399
McAvoy, Dan-----	1083	Moyun brand extracts :	
Mack, Albert-----	1662	Forbes, James H., Tea & Coffee	
Meiman, John-----	1526	Co.-----	1057
Menke, Henry-----	1526	Mushrooms :	
Moock, George B.-----	1259	Arbuckle & Co.-----	1037
Nostheide, H.-----	1526	Mustard :	
Null, Wm. C.-----	1133	Alart & McGuire-----	1552
Orme, Wm. H., jr-----	1134	Corey, Henry B.-----	1552
Oser, Charles-----	1083	Farmers Loan & Trust Co.-----	1552
Plump, J. T.-----	1083	Mount Pickle Co.-----	1319
Regel, Henry-----	1092	Seabury & Co.-----	1419
Rounds, E. R.-----	1130	Westmoreland Specialty Co.-----	1419
Schaeffer, Edward T.-----	1498	Wilde, Joseph P.-----	1239
Schuck, A. H.-----	1083	New Amsterdam Dutch rusk :	
Schuck, Jerome-----	1083	American Pastry & Mfg. Co.-----	1415
Schulte, L. H.-----	1083	Michigan Tea Rusk Co.-----	1415
Shorten, J. W.-----	1129	Noodles. (See also Macaroni; Spa-	
Smith, Charles E.-----	1083	ghetti.)	
Smith, Howard L.-----	1161	Noodles, Egg :	
Spaulding, H. E.-----	1485	Maas Baking Co.-----	1181
Thomas, Clayborne A.-----	1750	Northern Ohio Sugar :	
Thomas, Curtis W.-----	1658	Standard Syrup Co.-----	1101, 1502
Thomas, Harry L.-----	1311	Nutmegs :	
Thomas, Russel C.-----	1236	German, Lewis & Co.-----	1180
Walter, Chas. A.-----	1132	Oats :	
West, J. F.-----	1526	Gibbons, John T.-----	1250
Wilder, W. C.-----	1487	Grier, T. A., & Co.-----	1165
Woods, John Paul-----	1661	Logan, Thomas M.-----	1171
Yeaton, George H.-----	1488	Pendleton Grain Co. (Inc.)-----	1250
Zimmerman, Benjamin F.-----	1131	Rothschild, D., Grain Co.-----	1208
Zimmerman, Harvey L.-----	1499	Wells, Jos. L.-----	1146
Milk, Condensed :		Oil. (See Lemon oil; Olive oil.)	
Delavan Condensed Milk Co.-----	1028	Oleo-resin-vanilla :	
Libby, McNeill & Libby-----	1117	Gray, McLean & Percy-----	1687
Stevens, T. M., & Co.-----	1528	Oleomargarin :	
White Hall Condensed Milk Co.-----	1069	Steele, Jesse A.-----	1115
Yam Hill Valley Condensed Milk		Wisconsin Creamery Co.-----	1115
Co.-----	1528	Olive oil :	
Milk, Evaporated :		Barbara, Frank-----	1305
Cache Valley Condensed Milk		Bernagozzi, William P.-----	1520
Co.-----	1496	Carrao, Francesco-----	1155
Faultless Condensed Milk		Cusimano & Tujague Co.-----	1062
Co.-----	1052, 1478	Fischer Bros.-----	1602
Fisher Bros.-----	1717	Italian Star Produce Co.-----	1640
Gordon, B. L., & Co.-----	1496	McCormick, Thomas & Co.-----	1697
M. & O. Milk Co.-----	1114	Manganelli, Paolo-----	1570
Peltason Co.-----	1478	Marchesini, Arturo-----	1404
Snohomish Condensed Milk Co.-----	1747	Marchesini Bros.-----	1624
West Coast Grocery Co.-----	1747	Nicholaou, Harry-----	1540
Wildi, John, Evaporated Milk		Nikolopoulos, Peter N.-----	1698
Co.-----	1609	Oil Importing Co.-----	1501
Willamette Valley Condensed		Schwabacher Bros. & Co. (Inc.)-----	1434
Milk Co.-----	1717	Sensoli, Anthony-----	1649

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Olive oil—Continued.		Pepper :	
Silvestri, Ernest -----	1501	Cobb Mfg. Co.-----	1257
Tujague, Leon -----	1062	Eddy & Eddy Mfg. Co.-----	1118
Vittucci, John, Co-----	1713	Fischer, B., & Co.-----	1564, 1568
Olives :		Pepper, Cayenne :	
Greek Trading Co-----	1275	Hanley & Kinsella Coffee &	
Psiaki, Alco G.-----	1047, 1048	Spice Co-----	1013
Orange extract. (See Extract,		Peppermint extract. (See Extract,	
Orange.)		Peppermint.)	
Orange sirup. (See Sirup, Orange.)		Phosphate :	
Oysters :		Provident Chemical Works----	1203
Bailey, James C.-----	1385	Pie filling, Lemon flavored :	
Compton Packing Co-----	1718, 1741	Zschunke Bros-----	1595
Conklin, Henry R.-----	1481	Pie filling compound, Blackberry :	
Decker, Garrett F., & Co-----	1192	Bessire & Co-----	1593
Hayden, H. A.-----	1386	Pineapple extract. (See Extract,	
Hayden, William H.-----	1382	Pineapple.)	
Henkel-Duke Mercantile Co-----	1699	Pistachio extract. (See Extract,	
Javins, Chas. H., & Sons-----	1718	Pistachio.)	
Martin, C. W., Co-----	1337	Plum preserves. (See Preserves,	
Miller, Richard C.-----	1615	Plum.)	
Robey, J. T.-----	1566	Powdered egg albumen :	
Robinson, Wm-----	1604	Jahn, W. K., Co-----	1389
Sprague & Doughty-----	1380	Powdered milk. (See Milk, Pow-	
Stewart, Henry-----	1527	dered.)	
Wells, Arthur H.-----	1616	Preserved peach, apple, and sugar :	
White, Adolphus J.-----	1738	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
White, Rollie H.-----	1738	Co-----	1038
Paprika :		Preserved whole eggs. (See Eggs,	
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co-----	1066	Preserved whole.)	
McCormick & Co-----	1153,	Preserves, Currant :	
1341 (suppl. to 1153),	1614	Flaccus, E. C., Co-----	1081
Rosenzweig, David-----	1631	Preserves, Peach apple :	
Spira & Co-----	1631	Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	1391
Paste, Gluten. (See Gluten paste.)		Preserves, Plum :	
Pasture dairy meal :		Bessire & Co-----	1584
Peters, M. C., Mill Co-----	1654	Preserves, Quince apple :	
Peach, Apple, and Sugar, preserved :		Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	1391
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Preserves, Strawberry :	
Co-----	1038	Knights, Alonzo A., & Son-----	1302
Peach apple preserves. (See Pre-		Preserves, Tomato :	
serves, Peach apple.)		Bessire & Co-----	1584
Peach extract. (See Extract,		Purée, Tomato. (See Tomato purée.)	
Peach.)		Quince apple preserves. (See Pre-	
Peach jam. (See Jam, Peach.)		serves, Quince apple.)	
Peaches :		Quince jam. (See Jam, Quince.)	
Lorch Bros-----	1735	Raisins :	
Seeley, A. B., & Son-----	1262	Griffith, R. C., & Co-----	1274
Peanuts :		Ralston Select Bran :	
Dixie Peanut Co-----	1372	Acme Mills Co-----	1507
Edenton Peanut Co-----	1263	Raspberry extract. (See Extract,	
Peas :		Raspberry.)	
Boyle, John, Co-----	1280	Raspberry fruit juice. (See Fruit	
Dundas Canning Co-----	1685	juice, Raspberry.)	
Numsen, Wm., & Sons-----	1700	Raspberry jam. (See Jam, Rasp-	
Pecan creams :		berry.)	
Schaeffer, James E.-----	1351	Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Rasp-	
Peerless feed :		berry.)	
Smith, J. Allen, & Co. (Inc.)----	1141	Raspberry sirup. (See Sirup, Rasp-	
Peerless horse feed :		berry.)	
Kidder, F. L., & Co-----	1176	Red feather poultry scratch feed :	
		Peters, M. C., Mill Co-----	1654

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Rice:		Sirup, Rosebud drips:	
Alliance Rice & Milling Co.....	1177	Gordon Sirup & Pickle Co.....	1240
Burkenroad — Goldsmith Co.		Sirup, Sorghum:	
(Ltd.)	1340	Oelerich & Berry Co.....	1613
Cormier, Chas. E., Rice Co....	1177	Sirup, Sorghum and corn:	
Griggs, Cooper & Co.....	1177	Fort Scott Sorghum Co.....	1475
Interior Grocery Co.....	1635	Sodarine:	
Louisiana Molasses Co.....	1030	Sea Gull Specialty Co.....	1610
Seabury & Co.....	1388	Sodic aluminic sulphate:	
Vallee, P. E., & Co.....	1388	Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Weston, Edward, Tea & Spice		Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sor-	
Co.....	1361	ghum.)	
Rose geranium extract. (See Ex-		Spaghetti:	
tract, Rose geranium.)		Spiropoulos & Costalupes.....	1324
Rosebud drips sirup:		Spaghetti. (See also Macaroni;	
Gordon Sirup & Pickle Co.....	1240	Noodles.)	
Rusk, New Amsterdam Dutch:		Stock feed. (See Feeds.)	
American Pastry & Manufactur-		Strawberries, Crushed:	
ing Co.....	1415	Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1543
Michigan Tea Rusk Co.....	1415	Strawberry extract. (See Extract,	
Saffron:		Strawberry.)	
Buhl Mills Co.....	1288	Strawberry fruit juice. (See Fruit	
Proctor, William M., Co.....	1288	juice, Strawberry.)	
Salad oil. (See Olive oil.)		Strawberry jam. (See Jam, Straw-	
Salmon:		berry.)	
Armsby, J. K., Co.....	1578	Strawberry jelly. (See Jelly, Straw-	
Branham, H. H., Co.....	1578	berry.)	
Goodman Grocery Co.....	1578	Strawberry preserves. (See Pre-	
Gorman & Co.....	1651	serves, Strawberry.)	
Shakan Salmon Co.....	1651	Sugar, Maple. (See Maple sugar.)	
Sardines:		Sugar, Northern Ohio:	
Eastport Sardine Co.....	1567	Standard Syrup Co.....	1101, 1502
New, Frank, Co.....	1299	Sugar, Vanilla bean:	
Seerop Temtors, Clymer's Table:		Rex Extract Co.....	1561
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Sugar butter, maple flavor, Gate City	
Co.....	1367	Brand:	
Senegambian Kids (candy):		Kellogg Mfg. Co.....	1548, 1549
American Candy Co.....	1645	Kellogg-Birge Co.....	1549
Shad:		Sugar corn flakes:	
.....	1087	Grain Products Co.....	1042
.....	1088	Scudders-Gale Grocer Co.....	1042
Claxton, Richard W.....	1021	Sugar feed. (See Feeds, Sugar.)	
Shelled eggs. (See Eggs, Shelled.)		Sugar jelly. (See Jelly, Sugar.)	
Sirup, Alaga Alabama-Georgia:		Sugar vinegar. (See Vinegar.)	
Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.....	1187	Sulphate, Sodic aluminic:	
Sirup, Cane and maple, Butterfly:		Superior Chemical Co.....	1105
Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394	Temtors, Clymer's Table Seerop:	
Sirup, Clymer's Table Seerop Tem-		St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
tors:		Co.....	1367
St. Louis Syrup & Preserving		Temtors, Molasses:	
Co.....	1367	St. Louis Syrup & Preserving	
Sirup, Corn and sorghum:		Co.....	1399
Fort Scott Sorghum & Corn		Thyme oil:	
Sirup Co.....	1475, 1579	Dodge & Olcott Co.....	1666
Sirup, Maple:		Tomato conserve:	
Huntington Maple Syrup &		Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1646
Sugar Co.....	1445	Tomato ketchup:	
Sirup, Maple and cane, Butterfly:		Alart & McGuire.....	1427
Gordon Sirup Co.....	1394	American Preserve Co.....	1510
Sirup, Orange (blood):		Anderson Canning Co.....	1004
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co....	1156	Atlas Preserving Co. 1269, 1381,	1729
Sirup, Raspberry:		Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.....	1534
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co....	1156		

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Tomato ketchup—Continued.		Tomato pulp:	
Bicklen Winzer Grocer Co.....	1329	American Syrup & Preserving	
Blue Grass Canning Co.....	1195	Co.....	1710, 1711
Brown, W. S., & Co.....	1714	Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co....	1064, 1396,
Burlington Vinegar & Pickle		1437, 1462, 1463, 1586, 1587, 1669	
Co.....	1003	Baker, Walter S.....	1532
California Fruit Cannery's Asso-		Blaul's, John, Sons Co.....	1607
ciation.....	1235	Boehm & Holzkamp.....	1462
Chance's, R. C., Sons.....	1006, 1522, 1563	Buchanan Grocer Co.....	1711
Corey, Henry B.....	1427	Dana, Anna L.....	1407
Crine, R. V., Seed Co.....	1709	Dana, John.....	1407
Edler, Fred C.....	1054	English Canning & Mfg. Co.	
Farmer's Loan & Trust Co....	1427	(Inc.).....	1509
Flaccus, E. C., Co.....	1719	Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Frazier Packing Co.....	1162	Haas Lieber Grocery Co....	1710
1163, 1175, 1352, 1725		Hearn Co.....	1267
Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320	Kokomo Canning Co.....	1607
Harbauer-Marleau Co.....	1034,	Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1533
1316, 1329, 1334		Levins, S. H., & Sons.....	1532
Henning, William, Co.....	1529	Lord-Mott Co.....	1107
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.....	1714	McLaughlin, J. M.....	1625
Huss-Edler Preserve Co.....	1054	New Blue Grass Canning Co..	1320,
Jersey Packing Co.....	1358	1710, 1711, 1712	
Kansas City Conserve Co....	1405	North East Preserving Works..	1625
Kokomo Canning Co.....	1224	Phillips Packing Co.....	1261
Kuner Pickle Co.....	1670	Raab, Charles (Inc.).....	1619
Leroux Cider & Vinegar Co....	1095	Reinhart Grocer Co.....	1712
Leslie, Arthur, Sauce Co.....	1724	Roberts Bros.....	1632, 1715
Lewis Packing Co.....	1241	Star Canning Co.....	1607
McCord-Brady Co.....	1034	Summers, Charles G., & Co.	
McMechen Preserving Co....	1080, 1276	(Inc.).....	1268
National Pickle & Canning Co.		Torsch Packing Co.....	1270
(Dodson-Braun Branch).....	1072,	Van Camp Packing Co.....	1607
1098, 1626		Williams, R. C., & Co.....	1669
New Blue Grass Canning Co..	1320	Tomato purée:	
Philadelphia Pickling Co....	1075, 1690	Guenther, J. Ed.....	1320
Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090	Levin's, S. H., Sons.....	1633
Pressing & Orr Co.....	1213	New Blue Grass Canning Co..	1106,
Snyder, T. A., Preserve Co..	1346, 1358	1320	
Soper, A. C., & Co.....	1055, 1326, 1436	Tomato sauce:	
Spraul, George, Packing Co....	1044,	Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477
1271 (suppl. to 1044)		Garamone, Frank A.....	1477
Triumph Catsup & Pickle Co....	1716	Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1242
Weller, H. N., & Co.....	1196	Tomatoes:	
Weller, J., Co.....	1199, 1201	Ayars, Clinton B., Canning Co.	1237
Williams Bros. Co.....	1600	Langrall, J., & Bro.....	1482
Tomato ketchup, Oyster Bay Brand:		Pearson, A. E., & Son.....	1371
.....	1085	Polk, J. T., Co.....	1090
Tomato ketchup, Pioneer Brand:		Tonka and compound, Vanilla:	
.....	1086	Creamery Dairy Co.....	1306
Tomato paste:		Hudson Mfg. Co.....	1308
Delgaizio, Florida.....	1477	Tonka extract, Vanilla and. (See	
Garamone, Frank A.....	1477	Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Gidden, Herman M.....	1693	Vanilla, All-bean:	
Gross, Ignatius, Co.....	1469	Warner-Jenkinson Co.....	1449
Horner, Henry, & Co.....	1008	Vanilla, Oleo-Resin:	
Kelty, Samuel L.....	1227	Gray, McLean & Percy.....	1687
Philadelphia Pickling Co.....	1744	Vanilla bean sugar:	
Polinsky, H.....	1001	Rex Extract Co.....	1561
Roncoroni, Pietro, Co..	1053, 1065, 1231	Vanilla extract. (See Extract, Va-	
Salem Canning Co.....	1338	nilla.)	
Tomato preserves. (See Preserves,			
Tomato.)			

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.
Vanilla tonka and compound:	
Creamery Dairy Co.-----	1306
Hudson Mfg. Co.-----	1306
Vermont maple butter hotch:	
Maple Tree Sugar Co.-----	1164
Vinegar:	
-----	1036
Avis Cider & Vinegar Co.-----	1550, 1617
Barrett & Barrett.-----	1206
Board, Armstrong & Co.-----	1023, 1297
Braun, A., Mfg. Co.-----	1524
Callahan, A. P., & Co.-----	1151
Caro Vinegar Co.-----	1418
Central City Pickle Co.-----	1546, 1547
Chandler, B. T., & Son.-----	1050, 1059, 1349
Chandler, Earl.-----	1349
Eloma Mfg. Co.-----	1590
Erdmann's, H., Sons.-----	1184
Fleischman Vinegar Works.-----	1285
Gregory, D. J., Vinegar Co.-----	1308
Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co. (Inc.)-----	1627
Harbauer-Marleau Co.-----	1193, 1287
Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.-----	1597
Lewis Packing Co.-----	1241
Louisville Cider & Vinegar Works.-----	1225, 1683
Marshall Vinegar Co.-----	1652
Meyer, Chas. E., & Co.-----	1695
Mitchell Fruit & Grocery Co. (Inc.)-----	1627
Northern Pickle Co.-----	1746
Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Co.-----	1060, 1562
Off, Charles J., & Co.-----	1524

Vinegar—Continued.	N. J. No.
Ogden, H. H.-----	1410
Pacific Honey Co.-----	1410
Place Bros.-----	1553, 1554, 1555, 1618, 1676
Price & Lucas Cider & Vinegar Co.-----	1657
Prussing Bros.-----	1304
Queen City Cider Vinegar Mfg. Co.-----	1110
Robinson Cider Vinegar Co.-----	1258
Sharp Elliot Mfg. Co.-----	1007, 1363
Shelley, M. B., Mfg. Co.-----	1682
Southern Cider & Vinegar Co.-----	1252
Spielmann Bros. Co.-----	1159, 1200, 1298, 1441
Vermont Fruit Co.-----	1167
West Coast Grocery Co.-----	1746
Western Fruit Products Co.-----	1743
Wilson, W. J., & Son.-----	1119, 1120, 1290
Wilson Grocery Co.-----	1617
Zinke Mercantile Co.-----	1050
“Wafels, Crème”:	
De Boer & Dik.-----	1039
Walnuts:	
Maass, William.-----	1565
Wheat:	
Hall Barker Grain Co.-----	1135, 1173
Walker Grain Co.-----	1173
Whipped Cream Maple:	
Central Candy Co.-----	1512
White fish, Lake Huron:	
Booth Fisheries Co.-----	1696
Whiting. (See Hake, Silver.)	
Wintergreen extract. (See Extract, Wintergreen.)	

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS.

	N. J. No.
Apple cider. (See Cider.)	
Apricot brandy. (See Brandy, Apricot.)	
Apricot cordial. (See Cordial, Apricot.)	
Banana cordial. (See Cordial, Banana.)	
Beer:	
Benwood Brewing Co.-----	1272
“Bernardine”:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
Berry Hill mineral water:	
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.-----	1251
Blackberry brandy. (See Brandy, Blackberry.)	
Blackberry cordial. (See Cordial, Blackberry.)	
Blackberry juice:	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co.-----	1667
Brandy, Apricot:	
Golden Gate Fruit Co.-----	1577
Miller, Tobias.-----	1577

Brandy, Apricot—Continued.	N. J. No.
Pure Food Distilling Co.-----	1435
Schlesinger & Bender.-----	1248
Brandy, Blackberry:	
Pure Food Distilling Co.-----	1435
Brandy, Cognac:	
Mangini, G., & Sons.-----	1530
Brandy, Ginger:	
Schlesinger & Bender.-----	1248
Brandy, Grape:	
Basilea & Callandra.-----	1592
Buchu gin. (See Gin, Buchu.)	
Burgundy:	
Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.).-----	1726
Burgundy, Sparkling:	
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.-----	1665
“Cacao, Crème de”:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
“Cassis, Crème de”:	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Champagne. (See Wine, Champagne.)		Crème de Menthe:	
Chateau Yquem:		Basilea & Calandra-----	1730
Napa & Sonoma Wine Co-----	1417	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1511
Cherry soda-water flavor, Special wild:		Curacao:	
Blue Seal Supply Co-----	1040	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1672
Cider:		Curacao, Orange:	
National Fruit Products Co-----	1569	Basilea & Calandra-----	1521
Tip Top Bottling Co-----	1362	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1247, 1511
Clarendon natural mineral spring water:		Damiana:	
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co--	1392	Liebethal Bros. & Co-----	1505
Murray, Robert-----	1392	Della Stella:	
Clearo:		Lucca Importing Co-----	1703, 1704
Clearo Manufacturing & Bottling Works-----	1500	Essence, Coffee. (See Coffee essence.)	
Ogren, Charles F-----	1500	Extract, Malt. (See Malt extract.)	
Coca Cola:		Getreide Kummel:	
Coca Cola Co-----	1455	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1672
Coffee:		Gin, Buchu:	
Bour Co-----	1680	Lobe, Phillip, & Son-----	1480
Bour, J. M., Co-----	1286, 1689	Gin, Cucurbita:	
Brokaw Merchandise Co-----	1014	Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1672
Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co----- (suppl. to 55)	1017	Gin, Mobile Buck:	
Dannemiller Coffee Co-----	1689	Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.)---	1089
Force, W. H., & Co-----	1317	Gin, Piccadilly dry:	
International Coffee Co-----	1190, 1191, 1233	Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.)---	1347
Israel, Leon, & Bros-----	1084	Gin, Turkey:	
Kenny, C. D., Co-----	1279	Straus, Gunst & Co-----	1255
McLaughlin, W. F., & Co-----	1112	Ginger ale:	
Mitchell Bros-----	1317	Beaufont Lithia Water Co-----	1026
Smith Bros. Co. (Ltd.)-----	1295	Ginger brandy. (See Brandy, Ginger.)	
Wilde's, Samuel, Sons Co-----	1125	Grape brandy. (See Brandy, Grape.)	
Coffee, Kneipp Malt:		Grape juice:	
Kneipp Malt Food Co-----	1727	Bass Islands Vineyards Co-----	1348
Coffee essence:		Duroy & Haines Co-----	1283
Zverina, A-----	1189	Flickinger, S. M., Co-----	1045
Cognac brandy. (See Brandy, Cognac.)		Granger, W. H., & Co-----	1045
Cordial, Apricot:		Grape Products Co. (Inc.)-----	1045
Golden Gate Fruit Co-----	1577	Plimpton, Cowan & Co-----	1045
Miller, Tobias-----	1577	Hop cream:	
Waltz Co-----	1684	Ogren, Charles F-----	1497
Cordial, Banana:		Hop tonic:	
Tyson, William J-----	1523	Temperance Beverage Co-----	1420
Cordial, Blackberry:		Imperial spring water:	
American Supply Co-----	1628	Morgan, Alfred Y-----	1692
Arrow Distilleries-----	1205	Morgan, John-----	1692
Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1440	Jamaica Rum, Palmetto:	
Kauffman, H. F., & Co-----	1598	Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1511
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1247	Kneipp malt coffee:	
Nathan, Emil-----	1628	Kneipp Malt Food Co-----	1727
Rheinstrom, Minna W-----	1430	Laubenheimer:	
Shufeldt, Henry H., & Co-----	1667	Stern, Moses R-----	1701
Ullman, E. D-----	1628	Malt extract:	
Cream of Hops:		Hamm, Theodore, Brewing Co--	1397
Temperance Beverage Co-----	1420	Maraschino:	
"Crème de Cacao":		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1511
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1247	Mobile Buck Gin:	
"Crème de Cassis":		Blumenthal & Bickert (Inc.)---	1089
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co-----	1247	Niersteiner:	
		Bettman-Johnson Co-----	1452
		Orange curacao. (See Curacao, Orange.)	

BEVERAGES, INCLUDING WATERS AND MEDICATED DRINKS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Palmetto, Jamaica Rum. (See Rum, Palmetto Jamaica.)		Water, Royal lithia :	
Phosphates, Eclipse :		Anderson, William H.-----	1032
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1672	Water, Tate Spring natural mineral :	
Piccadilly Dry Gin :		Tate Spring Co.-----	1140
Sutton, Carden & Co. (Ltd.)---	1347	Tomlinson, Oscar R.-----	1140
Royal lithia water :		Water, Whittle's epsom-lithia :	
Anderson, William H.-----	1032	Whittle Springs Co.-----	1139
Rum, Palmetto Jamaica :		Whisky :	
Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1511	McCormack, J. A.-----	1111
Sarsaparilla :		Whittle's epsom-lithia water :	
Beaufont Lithia Water Co.-----	1466	Whittle Springs Co.-----	1139
Sauterne, Sparkling :		Wine :	
Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.-----	1665	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1483
Scuppernong wine. (See Wine, Scuppernong.)		Dorn, John G.-----	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Sirup, Tamarind :		Schmidt, A., jr., & Bros. Wine Co.-----	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Bernogozzi, W. P.-----	1082	Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	1016 (suppl. to 83)
Stern, Moses R.-----	1701	Wine, Burgundy :	
Soda-water flavor, Cherry :		Bardenheier, John, Wine & Liquor Co.-----	1144
Blue Seal Supply Co.-----	1040	Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.-----	1665
Soda-water sirup cola :		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1653
Hutchinson, W. H., & Son.-----	1031	Diamond Wine Co. (Inc.)-----	1144
Special wild-cherry soda-water flavor :		Finke's, A., Widow.-----	1020
Blue Seal Supply Co.-----	1040	Gauthier, Victor, & Sons (Inc.)--	1726
Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tamarind.)		Groezienger, Emile A.-----	1020
Tate Spring natural mineral water :		Lyons, E. G., & Raas Co.-----	1247
Tate Spring Co.-----	1140	Ripin & Co.-----	1149
Tomlinson, Oscar R.-----	1140	Schraubstadter, Ernest.-----	1020
Temperine :		Wilson Fruit Juice Co.-----	1226
Laevison, A. M., & Co.-----	1599	Wine, Chateau Yquem :	
Turkey gin. (See Gin, Turkey.)		Napa & Sonoma Wine Co.-----	1417
Vermouth :		Wine, Laubenheimer :	
Hirsch, S., Distilling Co.-----	1354	Stern, Moses R.-----	1701
Minuet Cordial Co.-----	1354	Wine, Niersteiner :	
Water, Berry Hill mineral :		Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	1452
Berry Hill Mineral Spring Co.--	1251	Wine, Sauterne :	
Water, Clarendon natural mineral spring :		Bauer, A., Distilling & Importing Co.-----	1665
Clarendon Mineral Spring Co.--	1392	Wine, Scuppernong :	
Murray, Robert.-----	1392	Sweet Valley Wine Co.-----	1649
Water, Imperial spring :			
Morgan, Alfred Y.-----	1692		
Morgan, John.-----	1692		

DRUGS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Antikamnia tablets :		Beauty cream, Kintho :	
Antikamnia Chemical Co.-----	1056	Kintho Mfg. Co.-----	1379
Antimalarico, Ferro-China :		Beef, iron, and wine :	
Saunig, A., & Co.-----	1222	Kent Drug Co.-----	1474
Antipain tablets, Dr. Caldwell's :		Berry's freckle ointment :	
Horter, "John" W.-----	1545	Berry, Dr. C. H., Co.-----	1376
Asthma, Dr. Tucker's specific for :		Bitters, Fernet-Branca :	
Tucker, Nathan.-----	1077	Maolatesi, D., & Co.-----	1284
Asthma cure, Stello's :		Bitters (Fernet Milano) :	
Muller, William H.-----	1079	Italian Importing Co.-----	1152
Baby's Friend, Kopp's :		Bitters, Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's :	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A.-----	1068	Maolatesi, D., & Co.-----	1284
Balsam, Denton's healing :		Boro Pepsin, Laxative :	
Hall & Ruckel.-----	1464, 1465	Senoret Chemical Co.-----	1232

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Brain Restorative, Dr. Peeble's:		Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheuma-	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of		tism tablets:	
Health (Ltd.)-----	1079	Detchon, I. A.-----	1091
Caldwell's, Dr., antipain tablets:		Dixie fever and pain powder:	
Horter, "John" W-----	1545	Morris-Morton Drug Co-----	1178
Caldwell's, Dr., rheumatism cure:		Drug-habit cure:	
Horter, "John" W-----	1844	St. James Society-----	1291
Camphor:		Epilepsy cure:	
Middleton, L. D-----	1428	Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health	
Cancer, Dr. Johnson's mild combina-		(Ltd.)-----	1079
tion treatment for:		Epilepsy remedy, Dr. Lindley's:	
Johnson, O. A-- 1058 (suppl. to 266)		Hollowell, A. K-----	1093
Castor oil:		New Vienna Medicine Co-----	1093
Adams, Charles H., Co. (Ltd.)--	1606	Epilepsy treatment, Dr. Towns's:	
Catarrh cure, Hall's:		Towns's, Dr., Medical Co-----	1170
Cheney, F. J-----	1182	Fagret's hair tonic:	
Cheney Medicine Co-----	1182	Brun, B. Lucien-----	1673
Cerrodanie capsules:		Fagret, L., Co-----	1673
Cerrodanie Co-----	1025	Fernet-Branca bitters:	
Jameson, Samuel H-----	1025	Maiolatesi, D., & Co-----	1284
Cherry balsam, Dr. Kennedy's:		(Fernet Milano) bitters:	
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co-----	1234	Italian Importing Co-----	1152
Chewing gum. (See Gum, Chew-		Ferro-China Antimalarico:	
ing.)		Saunig, A., & Co-----	1222
Cholera mixture, Sun:		Ferro-China Bisleri-Bisleri's bitters:	
Merchants' Drug Corporation--	1063	Maiolatesi, D., & Co-----	1284
Coca calisaya:		Fever and pain powder, Dixie:	
Shepard Pharmacal Co-----	1219	Morris-Morton Drug Co-----	1178
Coca leaves:		Freckle ointment, Berry's:	
Hillier's, R., Sons Co-----	1674	Berry, Dr. C. H., Co-----	1376
Cocktail, gold medal coffee:		German headache powder:	
Mihalovitch Co-----	1282	Tallman, Warren D-----	1350
Cod-liver oil cream, Morse's:		Gessler's magic headache wafers:	
Morse, Hazen-----	1221	Gessler, Max-----	1051
Coderre's Infants' sirups:		Gold medal coffee cocktail:	
Mortimer, George & Co-----	1277	Mihalovitch Co-----	1282
Coffee cocktail, gold medal:		Gum, Chewing:	
Mihalovitch Co-----	1282	Sterling Remedy Co-----	1078
Colocynth, powdered:		Hair balsam:	
Woodward, Allaire & Co-----	1012	Wells, E. S-----	1228
Consumption, Cure for, Prof. Hoff's:		(Hair dye) Walnut oil:	
Bendiner & Schlesinger-----	1551	Mayor, Henry A-----	1677
Schlesinger, Maurice C-----	1551	Mayor Walnut Oil Co-----	1677
Cough drops, Williams' Russian:		Hair tonic, Fagret's:	
Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co-----	1197	Brun, B. Lucien-----	1673
Cream, Morse's (cod-liver oil):		Fagret, L., Co-----	1673
Morse, Hazen-----	1221	Hall's catarrh cure:	
Croup remedy, Hoxsie's:		Cheney, F. J-----	1182
Kells Co-----	1218	Cheney Medicine Co-----	1182
Cuticura ointment:		Headache powder, German:	
Potter Drug & Chemical Cor-		Tallman, Warren D-----	1350
poration-----	1691	Headache powders, Peck's:	
Cuticura soap:		Peck-Johnson Co-----	1157
Potter Drug & Chemical Cor-		Headache wafers, Gessler's magic:	
poration-----	1691	Gessler, Max-----	1051
Damlana extract with saw palmetto:		Henbane leaves, Granulated:	
Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co-----	1560	Hillier's, R., Sons Co-----	1674
Denton's healing balsam:		Herculine tonic, Dr. Kennedy:	
Hall & Ruckel-----	1464, 1465	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co-----	1234
Detchon's, Dr., relief for rheuma-			
tism:			
Detchon, I. A-----	1091		

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Hoff's, Prof., Cure for consumption:		Pain powder, Dixie fever and:	
Bendiner & Schlesinger-----	1551	Morris-Morton Drug Co-----	1178
Schlesinger, Maurice C-----	1551	Peck's headache powders:	
Hoxsle's croup remedy:		Peck-Johnson Co-----	1157
Kells Co-----	1218	Peeble's, Dr., Brain Restorative:	
Hydrogen peroxid:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health	
Langley & Michaels Co-----	1390	(Ltd.)-----	1079
Meyer Bros. Drug Co-----	1539	Peeble's, Dr., Nerve-Tonic:	
Infant's sirup, Coderre's:		Peeble's, Dr., Institute of Health	
Mortimer, George, & Co-----	1277	(Ltd.)-----	1079
Iron, and wine, Beef:		Pepsin, Laxative Boro:	
Kent Drug Co-----	1474	Senoret Chemical Co-----	1232
Johnson's, Dr., mild combination		Peroxid cream, A. D. S.:	
treatment for cancer:		American Druggists Syndicate--	1194
Johnson, O. A-- 1058 (suppl. to 266)		Peroxid of hydrogen. (See Hydro-	
Kamala round:		gen peroxid.)	
Woodward, Allaire & Co-----	1011	Pink root:	
Kennedy's, Dr., cherry balsam:		Rosenbaum, Isaac, & Sons-----	1339
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co-----	1234	Radio-sulpho:	
Kennedy's, Dr., Herculine tonic:		Schuch, Philip, jr-----	1049
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co-----	1234	Radio-sulpho brew:	
Kennedy, Dr., worm sirup:		Schuch, Philip, jr-----	1049
Kennedy, Dr. David, Co-----	1234	Rheumatic cure:	
Kintho beauty cream:		Fitch Remedy Co-----	1024
Kintho Mfg. Co-----	1379	Rheumatism, Dr. Detchon's relief	
Kline's, Dr., Great nerve restorer:		for:	
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co-----	1070	Detchon, I. A-----	1091
Kopp's Baby's Friend:		Rheumatism cure, Dr. Caldwell's:	
Kopp, Mrs. J. A-----	1068	Horter, "John" W-----	1544
La Sanadora:		Rheumatism tablets, Dr. Detchon's	
Romero, Benigo-----	1076	relief for:	
Laudanum:		Detchon, I. A-----	1091
Merchants' Drug Corporation--	1063	Saw palmetto, extract of damiana	
Laxative Boro Pepsin:		with:	
Senoret Chemical Co-----	1232	Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co-----	1560
Lindley's, Dr., epilepsy remedy:		Seneka root, granulated:	
Hollowell, A. K-----	1093	Hillier's, R., Sons Co-----	1674
New Vienna Medicine Co-----	1093	Senna, Alex., powdered:	
Make-man tablets:		Huber & Fuhrman Drug Mills--	1009,
Klingel, Henry-----	1706		1010
Moffett's, Dr., Teethina:		Senna leaves, Alexandria:	
Flourney, T. N-----	1019	Hillier's, R., Sons Co-----	1674
Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co-----	1019	Senna leaves, Tinnevely:	
Morphine cure:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co-----	1674
Lexington Drug & Chemical Co--	1495	Soap, Cuticura:	
Morse's cream:		Potter Drug & Chemical Cor-	
Morse, Hazen-----	1221	poration-----	1691
Nerve-tonic, Dr. Peeble's:		Soothing sirup, Wood's:	
Peeble's, Dr., Institute of		Wood, William J-----	1322
Health (Ltd.)-----	1079	Stello's asthma cure:	
Nerve restorer, Dr. Kline's great:		Muller, William H-----	1179
Kline, Dr. R. H., Co-----	1070	Stramonium leaves:	
Niter, Sweet spirits of:		Hillier's, R., Sons Co-----	1674
Merchants' Drug Corporation--	1063	Sun cholera mixture:	
Oil, Walnut:		Merchants' Drug Corporation--	1063
Mayor, Henry A-----	1677	Sweet spirits of niter:	
Mayor Walnut Oil Co-----	1677	Merchants' Drug Corporation--	1063
Oil. (See also Castor oil.)		Sweet's honey vermifuge:	
Ointment, Cuticura:		Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co--	1113
Potter Drug & Chemical Corpo-		Teethina, Dr. Moffett's:	
ration-----	1691	Flourney, T. N-----	1019
Oxidine:		Moffett, C. J., Medicine Co-----	1019
Patton-Worsham Drug Co-----	1035		

DRUGS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Towns', Dr., epilepsy treatment:		"Vino Vito":	
Towns', Dr., Medical Co-----	1170	American Cordial & Distilling	
Tucker's, Dr., specific for asthma:		Co-----	1215
Tucker, Nathan-----	1077	Walnut oil:	
Turpentine:		Mayor, Henry A-----	1677
American Coffee Co-----	1443	Mayor, Walnut Oil Co-----	1677
Bang, Charles-----	1373	Williams's Russian cough drops:	
Barclay Naval Stores Co-----	1373	Williams, J. D., & Bro. Co-----	1197
Carolina Pine Products Co-----	1608	Wine, beef, iron, and:	
Gilman, Z. D-----	1022	Kent Drug Co-----	1474
Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chem-		Wood's soothing sirup:	
ical Co-----	1124	Wood, William J-----	1322
Vermifuge, Sweet's honey:		Worm sirup, Dr. Kennedy's:	
Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co--	1113	Kennedy, Dr. David, Co-----	1234





